Department of State

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $250 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.……………WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1852.……………NO. 39.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor…A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,……$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,……3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

[illegible]

Per Square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	………………	$ 50
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 3v8-tf

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
[June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,

HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid.
March 26th, 1852 29-1y

V. R. PEIRSON,
AT
BERNARD MONAGHAN'S,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(CHARLES BARR'S OLD STAND,)
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 13, 1852 32-1y

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ.

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.
HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

☞ Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.

Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.

I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.

I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses—or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852 24-tf

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in June next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, on such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order.
Teste, S. R. BUNTING, *Clerk.*
April 30 1852. 34-tc

General Notices.

"HAVANA LOTTERY."
Capital Prizes—$30,000—$16,000—$12,000—$6,000.

THE next Drawing will take place on the 16th June. Persons wishing Tickets will please leave their orders before the 13th June, and they will be attended to by
THEO. GUESNARD, Jr.,
Mobile, No. 56 Royal-street.

N. B. Price of Whole Tickets $5, Half $2 50, Quarter $1 25. Letters (post-paid) will be attended to on receipt.
May 28th. 1852 38

Principal and Assistant Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of Trustees of the Clinton Female Institute desire to employ a Principal and Assistant Teachers.—The salaries will be liberal, and qualifications of the best kind required. The location is as healthy as any in the State. Address the subscriber, Taylor's Bridge, Sampson co., N. C. School will open about the middle of July. Early application is requested.
By order of the Board. P. MURPHY, Treas'r.
May 18, 1852 216-3t—36-tf

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.

A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at
THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
May 20, 1852. 218-1t—37-tf

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
AT PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

THE undersigned are prepared to do all kinds of Casting, among which they enumerate:—Railroad Castings, such as Switch Plates, Frogs, Turnouts, Chairs, Car-wheels, &c. &c.; Hollow-ware of all sizes; Stoves and Plough Castings; Iron Railing, variety of patterns, made and set; Bridge Castings made and fitted; Job Work of all kinds, in their line, finished in the neatest manner and at the shortest possible notice. MACHINERY of all kinds constructed; Engines of various powers, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Tobacco and Hay Presses, Mill Gearing of all kinds made to order, &c.

Situated at the terminus of the Tide Water Canal, the great outlet of the immense Iron and Coal regions of Pennsylvania, they believe, with the facilities thus afforded, they will be enabled to furnish Castings and Machinery on such terms as will prove satisfactory.

By a strict attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal portion of patronage, which they respectfully solicit.
MARSHBANK, CHRISTY & CO.
J. D. MARSHBANK. R. CHRISTY, E. D. M'CLENAHAN.
Port Deposit, Md., May 11, 1852 210-3t—36-6m

☞ Mr. J. M. ROBINSON, Hardware Merchant. Wilmington, is our authorized Agent to receive orders for all work in our line of business. M., C. & CO.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his boy SAM, aged about 28 years, a little light complected, small of statue, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, has a downcast look when spoken to. He will propably be lurking about Wilmington, where he has a wife, or in Onslow county, about the plantation of Governor Dudley, where he has some relations.

The above reward of $25 will be given for his delivery to the subscriber at his plantation on Topsail Sound, New Hanover county, or confinement in the jail of said county.
JOS. M. FOY.
Scott's Hill, New Hanover county, April 28, 1852 34-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having administered on the Estate of HAMPTON SULLIVAN, dec'd, at April Term, A. D. 1852, of Duplin County Court, notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or the statute will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. DAVID REID, Adm'r.
April 20, 1852 33-3m

N. B. Creditors are requested to hand in their claims at their earliest convenience.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into a Co-partnership, under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & CO., for the transactions of a Mercantile and Distilling business.
JOHN TAYLOR,
C. W. CRAWFORD,
A. D. McNAIR,
JOHN McKINNON.
St. Paul's, Robeson county, N. C., April 23 33-3m

More Valuable Town Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale in the southeastern part of the town, a valuable lot 330 feet long, 68 feet wide; has a well of excellent water, good Stables, cow house and cart house. The dwelling is 24 by 14 feet, with two neat little rooms and a fire place; attached to the House, a cook room. As it is probable no person would purchase without looking at the premises, a further description is unnecessary; suffice it to say that those who wish to make an investment of their money, would do well to call and examine the premises.—There is land enough on which could be erected four or five more cottages that would pay well in rents. This property is offered at private sale on the following terms: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance in three equal installments of six, twelve and eighteen months, with notes and securities negotiable and payable at Bank, with interest.

If not disposed of previous to Tuesday of our next County Court, it will then be offered to the highest bidder at Exchange Corner on the above terms. For further information, apply to A. A. B. SOUTHALL, Agt. for
April 2, 1852—30-ts] WM. H. HANSLEY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having duly qualified as administrator on the estate of Jonah C. McFarlane, dec'd., at March Term 1852, of New Hanover Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
BENNETT FLANNER, Adm'r.
March 19, 1852 28-3m

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that beautiful house and lot situated on front street, next door south of the M. E. Church. The Lot is 66, by 165 feet; the house is 30 by 49 feet, and has four Rooms on the first and two on the second floors, with a fire place in each room; it has also a pantry and kitchen attached; a negro house and well of first rate water in the yard, and an excellent garden. This property is very valuable and bids fair to be more so, alike with the whole of Wilmington property which is bound to increase in value owing to the constant immigration to it and the internal improvements now in progress and in contemplation. Those who want to settle permanently in Wilmington and wish a pleasant family residence, would do well to embrace this opportunity of purchasing as they may never expect to better themselves in a pleasant home. Terms, one fourth of the purchase money will be required in cash; the balance in three equal instalments of six, nine months, with bonds and securities, negociable at Bank. Possession given the first of October next. For further information apply soon to A. A. B. SOUTHALL, Agent
For S. P. IVEY.
March 11, 1852 27-tf

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CÆSAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.

The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.
S. EMANUEL.
Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852 22-tf

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

FRESH GROCERIES.—Per schr. *A. J. DeRosset.* 20 bbls. of Extra Flour for family use; 5 bbls. Hiram Smith's best; 10 bags Green Rio Coffee; 2 boxes double refined Loaf Sugar; 3 bbls. of that extra Fulton Market Beef; 6 half bbls. do do.; 1 hhd. best Porto Rico Sugar; 10 boxes fresh Soda Crackers; 3 bbls. do. do.; 5 bbls. Soda Sugar do. All low for cash, at GEO H. KELLEY'S.

PORK.—A few barrels for sale by
May 28 M. McINNIS.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 2nd Monday in June next, the following tracts of land and town lots, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1850, and cost of advertising:

No. of Town lots and Acres of Land.	By whom listed.	Where Situated.	Am't of Tax.
1 town lot	Hannah Brown,	In Wilmington,	$ 1 75
1 do.	William Blaney,	do.	25 85
1 do.	do. for M. Allen,	do.	13 04
1 do.	John Blaney,	do.	6 53
1 do	Mary Burnett,	do.	6 10
1 do	Charles Barr,	do.	71 00
1 do.	J. W. Brantly,	do.	7 07
600 acres	Evan Bevan,	On Black River,	9 62
1 town lot	J. B. Canady,	In Wilmington,	6 72
1 do.	Henry Clark,	do.	3 48
1 do.	Gideon Capps,	do.	5 46
1 do.	do. for M. Wooten,	do.	1 32
1 do.	Joseph Craig,	do.	3 82
1 do.	Dr. A. C. Evans,	On Market street,	53 30
1 do.	William Eason,	In Wilmington,	9 59
172 acres	N. R. Fowler,	On the Sound,	13 38
1 lot	Will. E. Freeman,	In Wilmington,	14 86
1 do.	Enoch Farrow,	do.	4 27
1 do.	T. B. Floyd,	Wilmington,	4 29
1 do.	Mrs. A. J. Guthrie,	do.	10 98
1 do.	Nathan Green,	do.	16 33
1 do.	D. J. Gilbert,	do.	24 18
1 do.	Prudence Gates,	do.	11 79
1 do.	Maxwell Huston,	do.	9 44
1 do.	Thomas Hays,	do.	11 33
825 acres	R. M. W. Johnson,	On the Railroad,	16 42
1 town lot	David D King,	In Wilmington,	21 06
1 do.	Michael Kent,	do.	15 36
1 do.	L. J. Kirkpatrick,	do.	9 03
1 do.	William King,	do.	6 02
1 do.	E. T. Love,	do.	19 07
1 do.	A. D. Love,	do.	13 25
300 acres	Mrs. M. H. Lippitt,	On the Sound,	10 92
1 town lot	Nimmy Martin,	In Wilmington,	6 54
1 do.	D. M. Millan,	do.	2 76
1 do.	L. H. Marsteller, for John Buford,	do.	11 78
1 do.	George Moore,	do.	6 87
1 do.	N. S. McEachern,	do.	4 66
1 do.	D. McMillan, for A. G. Hall,	do.	37 77
1 do.	Patience Nuisance,	do.	4 39
150 acres	Drury Orrell,	Rocky Point District	1 11
1 town lot	David B. Piver,	Wilmington,	6 46
1 do.	S. R. Robbins,	do.	20 12
1 do.	Peter Smith,	do.	83 37
1 do.	F. Sullivan,	do.	27 03
1 do.	Stanton Spooner,	do.	2 96
1 do.	do. for M. Melton,	do.	6 18
1 do.	Thos. Stokely,	do.	8 25
1 do.	Henry Sampson,	do.	5 26
1 do.	Ann Sellers,	do.	33 55
1 do.	Oris Spicer,	do.	7 19
1 do.	Thos. Southmayd,	do.	14 77
1 do.	C. Tinken,	do.	3 93
1 do.	Peter G. Tilly,	do.	10 23
1 do.	W. A. Walker,	do.	15 16
1 do.	Wm. A. Williams,	do.	117 75
1 do.	John Williams,	do.	24 57
1 do.	Wm. Wilson,	do.	33 88
1 do.	David Ward,	do.	3 51
60 acres	James D. Armstrong,	Middle Sound Dist	2 58
250 do.	James Holland,	do.	11 77
60 do.	Harriet Humphry,	do.	70
279 do.	Joseph Skipper,	do.	2 80
100 do.	James A. Ward,	do.	2 32
50 acres	Solomon Cumbo,	Upper Sound Dist.	2 58
450 do.	M. W. Campbell,	do.	2 77
900 do.	Lucien Holmes,	do.	41 31
450 do.	Thomas J. Joiner,	do.	12 15
480 do.	Sam'l S. Mints,	do.	1 91
450 do.	Wm. Sullivan,	do.	2 40
820 do.	Daniel Anderson,	Holly Shelter Dist.	5 28
450 do.	Amos Atkinson,	do.	2 98
810 do.	Ezekiel Beasley,	do.	3 44
370 do.	Jacob Casteen,	do.	4 02
	Edge Casteen,	do.	1 42
	Eliza Cofield,	do.	2 42
683 do.	Wm. Farrior,	do.	6 11
855 do.	Morris Foy,	do.	1 11
1000 do.	Lott Williams,	do.	4 69
160 do.	John B. Herring,	Lower Blk Riv. Dis.	10 30
50 do.	Ann Rogers,	do.	1 91
70 do.	Heirs of Watters,	On Northeast River	75

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, March 19, 1852 [Pr. adv. $41 60] 28-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinzie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

NOTICE

TO THOSE ENGAGED IN THE MAKING OF Turpentine, Cutting of Timber, and Planting of Rice. The subscriber offers for sale ELEVEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, lying immediately on the Alatamaha River, in tide water, about 12 miles above the city of Darien. The tract contains one survey of 2,364 Acres; and the balance in surveys of 1,000, 598, 250 and 200 Acres. The land lies all in one body, and contains 1200 Acres Inland Swamp, 1000 Acres River Swamp, and the balance in Pine Land, which is well adapted for the making of Turpentine and the cutting of Mill Logs. The Land is well supplied with hoop-poles, and the Swamps with large growth of cypress trees. Also, an Island, lying about seven miles on the Alatamaha River, surrounded by three creeks, containing about 1200 Acres Tide Swamp Land, with highland thereto attached for a settlement. The Land is well adapted for a Rice Plantation.

TERMS—One-half cash; the balance payable in one, two, three and four years, secured by bonds, bearing interest from day of sale—payable annually, and mortgage of the property.
A. A. DeLORME, Darien, Georgia.
April 9, 1852 31-2m

HACKERS AND ROUND SHAVES.

L. WOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., would most respectfully inform dealers in the above articles that he has much improved in the manufacture of his heretofore unsurpassed HACKERS and ROUND SHAVES, and has reduced the price so as to successfully compete with Northern.

He is now manufacturing them in large quantities, with a view of supplying the trade, and would be thankful for orders for any quantity.

Address L. WOOD, or J. M. ROBINSON, who is my Agent in Wilmington. L. WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-6m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

THAT POLISH, HOW IT SHINES!
10,000 Boxes Sold Within the last Nine Months.

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Polish, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

The Polish can be found at the Drug Store of C. DUPRE, Market street.
March 19, 1852 28-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12, 1851 1-12m

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers are ready to contract for Steam Engines of any size, or any kind of Mill Gearing. To any one wanting Machinery of the above description, they will offer inducements equal to any establishment either North or South. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
SUTTON, SOUTHMAYD & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., April [illegible], 1852 [illegible]

Schools.

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography	$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes	12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek	15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics	18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.

This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.
J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.
March 26, 1852 29-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy.	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf

P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

NEW BOOKS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, May 10th, 1852:—History of Modern Philosophy, by M Victor Cousin. Consists of Lectures, delivered at Paris. Two thousand auditors listened in admiration to the eloquent exposition of doctrines unintelligible to the many, and the oral discussion of Philosophy awakened in Paris and in France, an interest unexampled since the days of Abelard.

A Historical account of St. Thomas, W. I., with its rise, progress in commerce, missions and churches, climate and its adaptation to invalids; geological structure, natural history and botony, and incidental notices of St. Croix and St Johns.

Hungary in 1851, with an experience of the Austrian Police, by Charles Loring Brace. I find all, which as a Republican, I had longed to see in Europe—a nation educated practically for freedom, passionately loving it, ready to peril all to gain it. A nation, too, of singularly generous and manly character.—*The Author.*

The Indian Tribes of Guiana, by the Rev. W. H. Brett.

The Year Book of Facts, 1852, in science and art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in mechanics and the useful arts, natural philosophy, electricity, chemistry, zoology and botony, geology and geography, meteorology and astronomy, by John Tibbs, editor of the "Arcana of Science and Art."

History of England, in verse, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present time, with illustrative notes, chronological chart of the Kings of England, and tables of contemporary sovereigns. "Verse is generally more readily learned, and longer retained in the memory than prose."

Formation of Character, by the Rev. Thos. Clark, D. D.

Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney.

Lessons on the Cross, or Spiritual Truths, familiarly exhibited in their relation to Christ, by Sherman Hartley.

Last Hours of the Dying, by A. C. Thompson.

The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powel, afterwards Mrs. Milton. A very interesting book for persons of all ages.

Notes, explanitory and practical, on the Book of Revelation, by Albert Barnes. Those who have heretofore perused the works of Barnes, will the more readily appreciate the present volume.

Also for sale; a large assortment of new Novels, cheap publications and School Books.
L. H. PIERCE.

New Goods at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.

J. M. WOOTEN & Co., are just receiving from New York, a large and carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting in part, of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Hardware, Hollow-ware and Crockery ware; Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Ready-made Clothing of all patterns; Paints, Oils and Dye-stuffs; Groceries of all kinds; Saddlery, &c. &c.; which will be sold cheap, or barted fairly for Country produce. Determined not to be out-done in honorable competition with other firms and desirous of maintaining and extending our mercantile operations, we tender our thanks to our old and regular customers for their patronage hertofore, and take this method of inviting all to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Cash paid for Turpentine.
March 23rd, 1852 29-tf

JUST RECEIVED per schr. Fidelia, from Philadelphia:—200 pairs Children's Shoes;
75 " Ladies Morocco Boots;
25 " " light colored Gaiters;
25 " " cur Kid Boots;
36 " Gent.'s Buck Boots;
24 " " Lasting Gaiters;
36 " Ladies Linen do.;
50 " " Francia do.
m24 JONES & GARDNER.

CHEESE.—50 boxes E. D., a prime article For sale by
May 28 M. McINNIS.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Patassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne. For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist.
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—8000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DuPRE'S,
Drug Store, Market st.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 3 doz. Buffalo Combs. (superior;) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DuPRE,
ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cantharides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.

Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.

Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Kesler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, [illegible], Lee's, Spencer's, Winter's, Scott's, Anderson's, Kesler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
m1 WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Groceries, &c.

STEAM REFINED CANDY.
2,000 pounds assorted Candy, in 25 lb. boxes;
1,000 " " " for retailing. Just received and for sale low, by L. N. BARLOW,
a23 Granite Row, Front-street.
Herald and Goldsboro' Telegraph copy.

TEAS—TEAS. A full supply of choice Green and Black Teas, constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit, by L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front-st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
40,000 Cigars of choice and medium quality;
20 boxes Tobacco, choice and medium quality.
Always on hand and for sale low, by
a23 L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front-st.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Best Brands of Flour, in whole and half barrels, and in bags, constantly on hand, and for sale low by L. N. BARLOW,
a23 Granite Row, Front st.

SPRING STYLE OF GENT'S DRESS HATS.—Drab Beaver, extra fine Black Moleskins, very light, for Summer wear, received weekly from the manufactory, and for sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
May 14 M. McINNIS.

CIDER VINEGAR.—20 bbls. superior Clarified Cider Vinegar; 1 do. White Wine do., just received and for sale, in quantities to suit, by L. N. BARLOW,
a23 Granite Row, Front st.

STRICKLAND, THE MODEL OF THE WORLD.

WE would respectfully call your attention to the invoice of our new and fashionable stock of SPRING GOODS, comprising the largest and most desirable stock ever before offered in this place. We feel confident we can please those who may favor us with a call, either in quality, style or price.—Our stock of GROCERIES is complete, and we will sell for cash as cheap as can be bought in the city of Wilmington, with the exception of the freight. Our friends in Duplin and Sampson will please favor us with the privilege of showing them what we can do, before purchasing elsewhere. We charge nothing for showing, and require only small profits when we sell.

We would particularly call the attention of the ladies, as we have a desirable stock of Dress Goods of the latest styles, viz: Silks, Tinsel Muslins, Baroges, Poflin, Delaines, Ginghams, Muslin Sleeves, Collars and Capes, &c., &c. Fancy Gaiters and Jenny Lind Buskins, of the latest style.

Our stock partly consist of the following articles:
3 hhds. P R. Sugar;
2 bbls. Crushed Sugar;
2 bbls. C. Refined Sugar;
20 bags Rio Coffee;
10 hhds. Molasses;
40 bbls. Genessee Flour—$6, 6 25, 6 50;
25 bbls. Double Rectified Whiskey;
5 bbls. N. E. Rum;
4 bbls. Monongahela Whiskey;
3 bbls. Maderia Wine;
2 qr. casks French Brandy, for sickness;
2 qr. casks Jamaica Rum, " "
Spices of all kinds;
Crockery, of the best quality;

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of any quality; Ready Made Clothing, to fit any size; Domestic Goods of all kinds; Calicoes from 5 to 18 cts. per yard; Shirting from 5 to 10c.; and other articles too numerous to mention.
MERRIMAN & WOODRUFF,
Strickland's Depot, N. C.
April 16th, 1852 32-2m

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by maiil will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles: also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

*** All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

SELLING OUT AT COST.

I RESPECTFULLY inform my town and country friends that I will sell out my well assorted stock of DRY GOODS & READY MADE CLOTHING at cost. I also request all those indebted to me by note or Book Account, to call for settlement before the 1st of June, as I will leave this place, and therefore no longer indulgence will be given.
M. ANATHAN.
Wilmington, May 7, 1852 35-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, at March Term of New Hanover County Court, obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of the late Robert T. Henry, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. GEORGE ALDERMAN, Adm'r.
May 7, 1852 35-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath, hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace of the aforesaid county, by Hezekiah Bonham, that a certain male slave, named SAM, to him belonging, about twenty years of age, dark complected, about five feet eight inches high, hath absented himself from his said master's service for upwards of twelve months, and is lurking about said county committing acts of Felony and other misdeeds. These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command said slave, SAM, forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave above named, does not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave by such means as may be used or thought proper, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 4th day of May, A. D., 1852. JAMES ALDERMAN, J. P., (Seal.)
JOHN McAUSLAN, J. P., (Seal.)

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and confinement, in the Jail of New Hanover County, of the above named negro Sam, or the same reward for his delivery to me, dead or alive. H. BONHAM.
May 4, 1852 204-2t—35-tf

DR. BANNING'S BRACES. Just received a large supply of Spinal Supporters and Supporter Truss, for Weaknesses, Deformities, Hemorrohoids, Prolapsus Ani, and the several varieties of Hernia.

Dr. St. John advised the use of the above Braces in his lectures a short time back in this place. For sale at manufacturers prices, wholesale and retail, by
m4 WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

An Owl Story.

The following story, from the Shawneetown Argus, is decidedly rich, and will do well to pass round:

And by the way—speaking of owls, reminds us of a rich dialogue that recently occurred between our friend Andy S——, an honest Dutch drayman, and the prince of all owldom, who inhabits the richest portion of Lower Egypt, a few miles in the interior of our town. Andy had been visiting the country in the prosecution of an honest livelihood, and on his return home, night had thrown her pall of darkness over the earth, just as he was passing over the territory of his owlship. At this critical moment, our friend met with a sad mishap, by driving his dray into a deep chuck hole, filled with freezing mud and water. After two or three ineffectual attempts to pull out, Andy remembering the advice of Hercules, put his shoulder to the wheel in a manly effort to extricate himself from his gloomy and perilous situation. His owlship who was perched upon a limb at a short distance from the scene of discomfiture, viewed the labors of the Dutchman in the dark as a decided infringement upon his princely prerogative, and in order to express his indignation in language that could not be misunderstood, he called out in a loud and shrill voice—

"Ho hoo ho hoo ho hoo a-r-e you, ho hoo ho hoo ho hoo a-r-e you, ho hoo ho hoo a-r-e you?"

"I ish Anty te tray triver, from Schonectown, by shing, un I ish fast in tis tam mud hole mit mine tray an a loat of corn, vot I is got to fas mine hoses mit—vill you come an helpsh me out, mine goot feller?"

Andy paused for a reply, but neither reply nor assistance came to the relief of his troubled spirits.—He renewed his efforts at the wheel; and when about to succeed in extricating himself from the mud, his hold involuntarily relaxed, as his ears were again saluted with the dolorous cry of—

"Ho hoo ho hoo ho hoo a-r-e you—ho hoo ho hoo ho hoo a-r-e you?" and with that peculiar chuckle of the large owl as it ceases its cry, which so much resembles the laugh of a human being, it continued—"he he he ha ha ha."

"I ish Anty te tray triver from Schoonetown, I tells you, by tam, un if you ish any ting of a schentleman you woot come un help me push mine tray out mit tish tam mut hole, radder than be stahnin out tar in te colt, axen who I ish, and laffin like a dam fools."

Andy now goaded on to desperation by the unfeeling taunts of his persecutor, redoubled his energies; but in the midst of his labors he was a third time disturbed by the still louder cry of

"Ho hoo ho hoo boo hoo a-r-e you!"

"I ish Anty, te tray triver, by helsh, un I tells you tish twice times. Now by te tamnashun ef you axes me twice time mor, I leafs my tray and goes out tare an fill your tam mout mit groun, you cussed chack ass, you."

Our friend was no more disturbed by his owlship, but was permitted to wend his way peaceably to his home, as best he could, through the mud and dark.

A few months after the occurrence above detailed, our friend was passing over the same road; and near the same spot he discovered one of his neighbors, whose wagon was loaded with live hogs to be completely stalled in the mire. Andy gallantly tendered his services, loaded a portion of his hogs into his own dray, and kindly proposed to haul them to town.—After completing this kindhearted arrangement of Andy's, the countryman, (who by the way, was familiar with the owl story,) remarked to our friend that this was an unlucky mud hole; for he believed it was the same in which he had seen him (Andy) fast a few weeks before.

"Ten you ish te tam schountrel ash vot vos hollerin ant laffin at me like a cussed prute, ven I vos freezin up in tis tam mut hole. Why te ell tid you stan an ax my name ven you seed me mired town to my hubs mit a loat of korn—Vos it any matter mit you vetder it vos Anty or te tivil, so I bins stick fast. To ell mit yourself an your tam hogs in te bargain, you wagapon on te cart."

In saying which, Andy had indignantly backed his dray across the road, and dumped the whole dray load of hogs into the ditch, with their feet tied together, so that several of the larger ones drowned, before the countryman could release them.

Aunt Hetty on Matrimony.

Now, girls, said Aunt Hetty, put down your embroidery and worsted work, do something sensible, and stop building air castles, and talking of lovers and honey-moons; it makes me sick, it is perfectly antimonial. Love is a farce—matrimony is a humbug; husbands are domestic Napoleons, Neroes, Alexanders, sighing for other hearts to conquer after they are sure of yours. The honey-moon is as short-lived as a lucifer match; after that you may wear your wedding dress at the wash tub, and your night cap to meeting, and husband wou'dn't know it. You may pick up your own pocket-handkerchief, help yourself to a chair, and split your gown across the back reaching over the table to get a piece of butter, while he is laying in his breakfast as if it was the last meal he should eat in the world; when he gets through he will aid your digestion (while you are sipping your first cup of coffee,) by inquiring what you'll have for dinner, whether the cold lamb was all eaten yesterday; and if the charcoal is all out, and what you gave for the last tea you bought. Then he gets up from the table, lights his cigar with the last evening's paper that you have not had a chance to read; gives two or three whiffs of smoke, sure to give you a headache for the afternoon, and just as his coat is vanishing through the door apologizes for not doing "that errrand" for you yesterday—thinks it doubtful if he can to-day—"so pressed with business." Hear of him at eleven o'clock, taking ice cream with some ladies at Vinton's, while you are at home new lining his coat sleeves. Children by the ears all day, can't get out to take the air, feel as crazy as a flea in a drum; husband comes home at night, nods a "how dy'e do, Fan," boxes Charley's ears, stands little Fanny in the corner, puts his feet over the grate, shutting out all the fire, while the baby's little pug nose grows blue with the cold; reads the newspaper all to himself, solaces his inner man with a hot cup of tea, and just as you are laboring under the hallucination that he will ask you to take a mouthful of fresh air with him, he puts on his dressing gown and slippers, and begins to reckon up the family expenses! after which he lies down on the sofa, and you keep time with your needle, while he snores till nine o'clock.

Next morning ask him to leave you "a little money," he looks at you as if to be sure that you are in your right mind, draws a sigh long enough and strong enough to inflate a pair of bellows, and asks you "what do you want with it, and if half a dollar wont do." Gracious King! as if those little shoes, and stockings, and petticoats could be had for half a dollar!—Oh girls! set your affections on cats, poodles, parrots lap-dogs—but let matrimony alone. It's the hardest way on earth of getting a living—you never know when your work is done up. Think of carrying eight or nine children through the measles, chicken pox, rash, mumps and scarlet fever, some of 'em twice over; it makes my head ache to think of it. Oh you may scrimp, and save, and twist and turn, and dig and delve, and economise, AND DIE, and your husband will marry again, and take what you have saved to dress his second wife with, and she'll take your portrait for a fireboard; but what's the use of talking? I'll warrant every one of you'll try it, the first chance you get; there's a sort of bewitchment about it, some how. I wish one-half of the world warn't fools and t'other half idiots, I do. Oh dear!—*Olive Branch.*

SIMON SUGGS.—The Talladega (Ala.) Reporter says great excitement was caused in that pleasant and unusually quiet village a short time since, by the appearance of a strange looking object; but after a minute examination of the prodigy, it was found to be Jonce Hooper—the author of Simon Suggs, editor of the Chambers Tribune, and Solicitor of the 9th Judicial Circuit, with a budget on his back, containing a shirt bosom, two shirt collars, and one pair of socks on the end of a stick, who had arrived to attend to the interest of the State during the Circuit Court for that county. It was said Jonce is the *fastest* walker and has the best wind of any man of his size and heft in the State, and we have no inclination to doubt it.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID.

The Two Parties—The Interest and Duty of the South.

To-day, we finish the publication of the letters of the most prominent Democratic candidates for the Presidency. They, each and all, come out plainly and openly, and arow themselves, not only favorable to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, but willing, if elected, to veto any bill having for its object the repeal of that law, or its modification in any of its essential particulars, so as to deprive it of its beneficial character, or render it less efficient in its action. Among candidates thus definitely pledged, whose hands are thus plainly shown, the vote of the Northern, as well as the Southern Democracy, will be divided in Convention; and it is quite probable, that every vote in both sections will be cast for compromise men—pledged to the Fugitive Slave Law—not only to its execution, *while* a law; but its maintenance *as* a law.

Look on the other side. How comes it that Mr. Fillmore can calculate on so few votes in Convention from the North? His warmest partizans cannot claim for him 30, all told, from the whole North—half that number would, perhaps, be nearer the actual state of the case. Why is this, if not from the fact that Mr. Fillmore signed the Fugitive Slave Law, and thus went far beyond the point, up to which he could calculate on the support of his party North? And yet, be it remembered, Mr. Fillmore is in no way pledged to maintain this law, or to veto its repeal;—nay, so many scruples had he about its propriety, that he did not sign it until he had obtained the opinion of his Attorney General in favor of its constitutionality. He had to get legal advice before he would sign a law cumulative of a positive provision of the Constitution. And yet, this sickly and timid approval of the law, coupled with no pledge or avowal in favor of its maintenance, or of a determination to prevent its repeal, has ruined Mr. Fillmore with his party at the North; while, on the other hand, the Democratic candidates boldly show their hands, and avow their determination, if elected, to use the authority vested in them to prevent its repeal or modification: and yet they lose no ground with their party at the North; but among candidates thus pledged will be divided the whole vote of that section in Convention. These facts speak loudly in favor of the comparative soundness of the Northern Democratic party upon this question; and, taken in connection with the vote upon the passage of the Bill through the House, where it received twenty-seven Northern Democratic votes, and three Northern Whig votes, affords conclusive evidence of which party at the North can be most fully relied upon by the Southern people, in any emergency threatening their constitutional rights.

Looking, then, at the fact, that in any crisis a Democratic President, desirous of maintaining the Constitutional rights of the South, could bring to his support a large share of his party strength at the North, while a Whig President could calculate upon no such support, is it not the policy and the duty of the Southern people to cast their strength for the candidate of that party from which they could hope for assistance in any strait, rather than of that from which they could hope for none; and such is now the comparative positions of the Democratic and Whig parties at the North. Take, for instance, the last long Congress. We have heard a great deal about the soundness of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster. Now, even admitting that soundness for argument sake, what good did it do the South? what strength could they bring to the support of the only measure for which the South cared a pin—the Fugitive Slave Law—*three* votes in the House, and *not one* in the Senate, was the extent of the Northern Whig support. As soon as a Whig President shows even a semblance of standing up for the South, he is deserted, by his party North, and becomes useless to us,—as see Fillmore. When Democratic politicians assume bold and open ground, they are sustained by their party—as, notice the position of the prominent Democratic candidates. Even common sense would indicate to us the prudence of giving support where support may be expected in return; and the folly of throwing it away where there can be no chance of a requital.—*Daily Journal, 1st inst.*

☞We publish the proceedings of a town meeting held on the 1st in the Masonic Hall, on the subject of a new Hotel. The meeting was addressed by M. London, Esq., in some very sensible remarks, setting forth the necessity which, in the opinion of the speaker, existed for the erection of such building to accommodate the travelling community.

By the way, we notice our name as one of a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions. The only way we can account for this is upon the supposition that it was intended to show that the enterprise was one in which it is desired to have the assistance of the poor as well as the rich, and we were taken as the representative of the former class—the very *beau ideal*—the *ne plus ultra* of a poor man.

Broke Jail.

We learn that Jesse Holley, the yellow fellow convicted at our last Superior Court, of murder and arson, and sentenced to be hung, but in whose case an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, broke out of the jail of this town last night, and made his escape. Holley is a most villainous-looking fellow, about 35 years of age, some five feet eight inches high, and rather stout built. He is rather a light mulatto, with a kind of reddish or sandy hair, as if burned, and a muddy, freckled face.

We believe that a white man, awaiting trial on some charge of felony, made his escape at the same time.—*Daily Journal, 1st inst.*

☞Gen. Commander.—We learn that General Commander of the Georgetown District, S. C., passed through this place last Sunday, on his way to Baltimore—most probably to attend the Convention.—We have not heard of his appointment as a delegate, but then he is a great man in that way.

Crystal Palace.—We find it stated that the $200,000 stock for the erection of a Crystal Palace at New York, has all been subscribed, and that the exhibition will be opened in May, 1853.

The Marion Star.—We notice that this journal has re-appeared, improved and beautified in mechanical execution; and bidding fair, under the auspices of its new Editor, C. W. Miller, Esq., to become a matter of pride to the community of Marion District, as we hope it will be of profit to its proprietors. When the Railroad is completed, the people of Marion and Wilmington will be near neighbors, and will feel a mutual interest in each other.

The absorbing interest connected with the National Convention now in session, as well as the pressure of other matters, has prevented us from paying the attention which we could have wished to the discussion of State politics. We shall endeavor, however, to enter shortly upon their discussion, with the coolness and impartiality which their importance demands. By the way, we regret exceedingly that the candidates do not find it in accordance with their arrangements to visit this place.

By Magnetic Telegraph for the Journal.

Democratic National Convention.

Despatched—Baltimore, June 2d, 10, 15m. A. M.
Received—Wilmington, June 2d, 10h. 05m. A. M.

The Convention was called to order yesterday, by Benjamin F. Hallett, Esq., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the National Committee, who read the call for the Convention. Mr. Bright, of Indiana, proposed R. M. Saunders, of N. Carolina, as Chairman—elected unanimously. Edward C. West and Col. Paratt, of Tennessee, and Mr. Stewart, of Indiana, appointed Secretaries.

A Committee of one from each State, was appointed by the respective delegations, to report permanent officers, and rules for the Convention. A similar committee was appointed to examine the credentials of delegates. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee on organization, reported, as President, John W. Davis, of Indiana, assisted by thirty Vice Presidents, and thirteen Secretaries; also, that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted as the rules of this Convention; and that two-thirds of the whole number of votes given be necessary to a nomination; also, that the vote be taken by States, at the request of any State; and that each State be entitled to the same number of votes in Convention, as she will have in the next Electoral College.—There was much objection to the two-thirds rule, and several attempts made to defeat it. It was, however, adopted by a vote of two hundred and seventy-three to fourteen. Adjourned.

Great confusion from alternates crowding on the platform. Thought Cass will get the nomination.

T.

Robt. P Dick was chosen to serve on the committee upon organization on behalf of North Carolina; and Abram Rencher upon the committee to examine the credentials of members. Weldon N. Edwards was chosen as the Vice President from this State.

Two sets of delegates appeared from Georgia.—They declined appointing a member of the committee on credentials; but the two sets of delegates respectively designated James Jackson and Solomon Cohen, to represent each before the committee on credentials.

Hon. W. Davis, President elect of the Convention, having been conducted to the platform, by a committee consisting of Messrs. Stephens, of Kentucky, Wise, of Virginia, and Thompson, of Mississippi, took his seat amid demonstrations of applause.

Mr. Davis spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Convention—I return my sincere and cordial acknowledgments for the honor conferred by calling me to preside over your deliberations. Although not altogether unused to the duties of the chair, I approach it on this occasion with great doubts as to my success in presiding over so large an assembly. But in my attempt to discharge the arduous duties, I ask you to bear in mind that good old maxim, "Order is Heaven's first law." [Applause.] I shall call largely for your forbearance. May I not say I ask for the exercise of a higher and purer Christian virtue, called "forgiveness," not only towards the chair but towards one another? I ask also, and I conjure you as fellow-democrats, embarked in the great cause of democracy, to remember that obligations rest upon you as a party to promote harmony, concilation and compromise—everything for principle, nothing for men. I again thank you, gentlemen. [Renewed applause succeeded.]

We should add, that Oliver S. Dewey, of N. C., officiated as one of the 13 Secretaries.

By Telegraph.—Second Day.

On the second day, Wednesday, the Convention met at 10 o'clock in the morning. A resolution was introduced to appoint a committee consisting of one from each State, to prepare a platform, etc. Resolutions were offered by Philips, of Alabama; and Bright, of Indiana, affirming the compromise, and approving the Fugitive Slave Law; also, a resolution by Charlick, of N. York, recommending the carrying out of the Fugitive Slave Law. All ordered to lay on the table and be printed.

☞Hon. John W. Davis, the President of the Democratic Convention has filled the posts of Minister to China and Speaker of the House of Representatives in which latter position he earned a high reputation as a presiding officer. No better selection could have been made. A new ticket, Dickinson and Butler, or Butler and Dickinson has been started, either riding front, as might seem most expedient.

☞If the Fayetteville Observer were conscious of any strength in its own position, it would not require to display so much ingenuity in keeping both the facts of the case and the meaning of our articles in the back-ground, as it does in an article in its issue of the 1st inst., headed "Backing Out," in which article it represents us as backing out from the position we have assumed in opposition to the Homestead Bill, which representation is at variance with the plain meaning of our words and the actual facts of the case. We are, to use a vulgarism, "down" upon that and kindred measures, and our opinion about them remains unchanged, but it does not necessarily follow that we consider every man a scoundrel who advocates them. Others may view them in a different light from what we do. They may think that such measures would advantage the poor and landless, and in their zeal to effect this purpose they may for the time being lose sight of considerations which to us are paramount. In speaking of Mr. Douglas or Mr. Johnston, we merely spoke of *motives* in this connection. It would be nearly as well however for the Observer to remember that Mr. Douglas is *not* the author of the Homestead Bill; and perhaps it would be even better and more strictly in order to ascertain whether he be guilty before passing sentence. Until some stronger evidence than mere assertion is brought against Mr. Douglas, we think that our space can be better employed than in defending him against a nonenity.

In speaking of this bill last week, we remarked that it would be unjust to characterize it as a Democratic measure distinctively, since quite as large, if not a larger, proportion of the Whigs who voted upon the bill at all, gave it their support as did the Democrats. We have since taken the trouble to look into this, and find that the Democrats who voted *for* the bill, were not quite twice as many as those who voted *against* it; while the Whigs who voted *for* it, quite doubled those who voted *against* it. The Whigs, therefore, for their numbers, were considerably more united than the Democrats; and the measure is, therefore, as much of a Whig as of a Democratic character—indeed more so. The Observer must have known that this was our meaning; and it acts disingenuously in taking the number of votes cast in favor of the bill as a criterion without any reference to those cast against it, and in total disregard of the much larger aggregate Democratic vote.

Mr. Fillmore.

The *Southern Press* puts the following pertinent questions to those enthusiastic Southern admirers of Mr. Fillmore, who brag so loudly of his *soundness* upon the Slavery question. They strike us as being rather awkward. We are not aware of any satisfactory answer having ever been given to them:

"Has Mr. Fillmore ever recanted the Abolition doctrines of his Erie letter?

Did he not sign the fugitive slave law only after publicly and formally obtaining the opinion of his Attorney General, as to its legality?

What proofs has he ever given that he is a whit sounder on the slavery question than Gen. Scott?

The Journal pretends to [illegible] itself on the "total prostration" of the Whig party. Doubtless a good many of its readers about Long Creek, will believe in this prostration—but the Journal itself knows better.

Fayetteville Observer, 1st inst.

The Observer is perfectly right. A great many of our readers about Long Creek *will* believe in the prostration of the Whig party; and a great many in Wilmington, and Fayetteville too, as well as throughout the country; and, among them, candid Whigs, who reflect upon the fact, that the Democrats have elected their Governors in all the States in the Union but three—that they have a majority in the Legislatures of nearly as large a proportion of the States—that they have a permanent majority in both Houses of Congress, and throughout the country; and that the revenue Tariff—The constitutional Treasury, and other measures of Democratic policy, are in full force;—whilst National Banks, Protective Tariffs, and other Whig measures, are dead and done for—"obsolete ideas," in fact. This is a state of the case, which cannot safely be denied; because the proofs exist upon the statute book of the country.—Nay, the Observer knows that we state the facts fairly, and have drawn from them the only reasonable inference—the prostration of the Whig party; and it will require something more than a gratuitous sneer at one of the most moral, industrious, and growing neighborhoods in North Carolina, to do away with the impression—even upon the minds of the Editors themselves.

☞The Steamship Arctic arrived at New York on the 30th ult., with Liverpool dates to the 19th. The weather in England and Ireland has been very favorable for the crops. The British Government is devising means for assisting the starving Highlanders, and the distressed hand loom weavers of Scotland, to emigrate to the Colonies. The Lord Lieutenant had refused to countenance the petition in favor of the release of Smith O'Brien.

The census of France has been published, and shows the whole population to be 35,781 628. It is rumored in Paris, that the Minister of Police has been vested with discretionary power over all Foreigners in France. The recent interview of the Northern Sovereigns, (Russia, Austria and Prussia,) had caused great uneasiness at the Tuileries; and their movements were closely watched by special agents. It is understood that Russia, Austria and Prussia have definitely agreed, with reference to French affairs, to uphold the Treaties of 1814 and 1815. One of the stipulations of these Treaties is, that no member of the Bonaparte family shall, at any time, be allowed to assume the Imperial title in France.

Georgy's book on the Hungarian war has been suppressed by Austria, it is supposed in consequence of asserting that the Hungarians were in the legitimate ground until they put forth their declaration of independence.

Turkey.—The premium on gold is rising alarmingly at Constantinople: new coins of 100 piastres being current at 115. The Pasha of Egypt has voluntarily contributed £275,000 towards the financial relief of the Sultan.

There is an increased firmness, and a slight advance in the market for Cotton and Breadstuffs; but hardly enough to quote. No change in other articles.

United States Funds.—It appears from the Treasurers statement that on the 24th of May, there was in the various depositaries a nett amount subject to draft, of $15,098,169 82. In the depository here $8,667 41.

Town Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Wilmington, assembled at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening May 31st, 1852, to take into consideration the erection of a New Hotel, suitable to the growing necessities of the place.

On motion of Daniel B. Baker, Esq, Wm. C. Howard, Esq, Magistrate of Police, was called to the chair, and Lewis H. Pierce, appointed secretary.

The chairman in a few brief remarks made known the object for which the meeting was called.

M. London, Esq., responded to the many calls made upon him in a speech of some length. His remarks were practical and to the point—showed conclusively the many advantages to be derived by the citizens of the town in the erection of a first class Hotel, and the increased comforts and conveniences the travelling community would thereby enjoy.

On motion of Manger London, Esq., it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the immediate erection of a New Hotel in the town of Wilmington is deemed necessary to meet the demands of the place, and in furtherance of this object, a committee of five shall be appointed by the chair to solicit subscriptions.

Whereupon the chairman announced the following gentleman as constituting said committee: D. B. Baker, Esq, Manger London, Esq., Hiram R. Nixon, P. K. Dickinson and Jas Fulton.

On motion the chairman was added to the committee.

On motion, the papers of the town are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

WM. C. HOWARD, M. P., Chairman.
L. H. Pierce, Secretary.

A Dreadful Accident—Twelve Ladies Drowned.

Concord, N. H, June 1.—Whilst Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Thresher, and ten other ladies were sailing in a small boat, on Saturday last, on San Cook river, the boat accidently upset. This accident has caused great distress. The ladies were all well known and highly respected.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

New York, May 29.—The new steamer Eastern State, lying at the foot of Grand street, whilst preparing for her trip, this afternoon, burst one of her boilers, killing the captain and engineer, and seriously injuring several hands. Two have since died, and three others are so seriously injured that it is not possible for them to survive.

Gen. Scott.

We notice that the New York Herald is bitterly opposed to the nomination of General Scott. Referring to a forthcoming life of the General, which Bennett says it being written by Greeley, he remarks:

"It will be a holiday task to compile the military achievements of the great warrior; but it will require the pen of a skilful and diplomatic scholar to do full justice to the negotiations of General Scott, especially those singular negotiations in the valley of Mexico.

"Let us recite a case or two. We have it from reliable authority that, after the first series of battles in front of the Mexican capitol, Santa Anna, in secret negotiation with Gen. Scott, proposed to yield up the city an easy conquest to the Americans, on condition that Santa Anna should receive a million of dollars, more or less, for the part which he proposed to play. We further understand that General Scott closed the bargain, and, as a guarantee of *bona fide* contract, paid over the sum of ten thousand dollars to Santa Anna, as the first instalment of bargain and sale. We are further advised that Santa Anna thus secured the armistice from the 24th of August to the 8th of September, with the understanding that, after a sham fight or so to save appearances, the city was to be turned over to the American army. The subsequent most bloody battles, however, show that General Scott was egregiously humbugged out of his money and his armistice, and that he was so disgusted with the perfidious Mexicans, that, on being subsequently offered a million and a quarter of dollars to turn traitor, and accept the dictatorship of Mexico, he rejected the offer with scorn and contempt. To substantiate the accuracy of these negotiations, we understand that the correspondence upon the subject may be had from the files of the War Office at Wasington."

Better to be Born Lucky than Rich.—The Dillon family, descendants of Lord Dillon, of Ireland, have inherited an estate valued at upwards of $7,000,000. We understand that our lucky fellow-citizen, Dr. John Bull, the great Sarsaparilla man, is an heir by marriage, and comes in for a snug little share amounting to three or four hundred thousand dollars. This is what we call good luck in reality.

Louisville Journal.

It is asserted that Generals Lane and Butler have authorized their friends to withdraw their names from the Post [illegible]

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—How oft do we hear that the Raleigh Register's correspondent says of the items of veritable history I laid before your numerous readers! That detestable chronicle is not taken any where in this section, and would prove as rare and strange a sight about here, as the Japanese "*Mikado*," or the no less sacred "*Ziogoon*" would in the streets of Raleigh. I have sometimes had an idea of purchasing a copy of that tremendous journal, and having it hung in the back porch, alongside a stuffed rattle-snake—a twin "punkin"—a double gourd, and other curiosities, *green* and rare.

But "revenons a notre mouton." Let us return to our *sheep*—(the Register's correspondent,) offered up voluntarily as a sacrifice in expiation of Mr. Rayner's great political sin. I am fearful, though, that all the blood of all the Raleigh sheep, will prove about as acceptable as did the "rejected addresses" and offering of Cain; and that no "sons of Aaron" can impart *grace* enough to the blood of the decapitated to render the sacrifice agreeable.

The scrap has had precisely the effect I coveted; if it had not had, I should be deploring the failure of an anticipated fulfillment of prophecy. I wished it to arouse the dormant energies of the Raleigh Clique; because I knew the exercise of their energies would be a "present help" to our democratic cause. Just stir them up with a pole of the requisite dimensions, and you insure the triumph of the Democratic party at the next election. Get them up, and awake, and set them to coining Whig capital, and I would not be afraid to stake a dollar upon every sentence they write, that Mr. Kerr will be defeated.

The Raleigh writer perhaps, denies that Mr. Rayner set that Convention ball rolling. If he does, *good*. For it shows that Raleigh Whigs are afraid and ashamed to bear the responsibility of such a weight. Let Western Whigs clearly understand that the Clique are ashamed of having given birth to their idol—the Convention;—and that they deny it: and that rejuvenated body will have to work harder than it has yet done, to retrieve its character.

If a denial of the scrap had emanated from any other quarter, I should have been sorely disappointed; for in no other portion of the State have the Whig party become so lost to honor and respect for truth as to *deny* the truth of my positions. A fair and honorable controversy against them, would have been sought in attempting to shew that Mr. Rayner was only joking at the time; that he is now sorry and penitent; and that he would atone in future, by being *mum* upon the Convention. The least investigation of the matter would have proved from the record, that "*Mac*" was correct; and that Mr. Rayner did do the deed; that he was the head of the Jupiter from whose brain the mischievous Minerva sprung: the Clique, being the Jupiter entire.

But, the denial came from Raleigh. Good! The deed was concocted *in* Raleigh. Better! Mr. Rayner lives in Raleigh. Best! What a concatenation of circumstances, "painting the moral and adorning the tale," whatever it be, that illuminates the columns of the Register. What a glorious fulfilling of "Mac's" wish. The denial comes from Raleigh, eh? The people know exactly what estimate to place upon *such* a denial.

Mr. Rayner detests the very combination of letters spelling the word Convention. And well he may, for his interest and reputation are all the product of his Eastern sympathies and prejudices. Long ago he hoped his connection with the Convention had been forgotten; and if it ever has, his influence upon it has not been lost—and Western Whigs are clothed with the idea as closely as if each were invested with the shirt of Nessus. (Mr. Rayner being both Nestor and Nessus.) The Democrats at the time set it down to him, so that the paternity of the Convention might never be saddled upon *them*.

I pity Mr. Rayner, for he has a good, open countenance, and withal a sound heart, and should have kept shy of the "man traps and spring guns" set by the clique, (one of who he is which.) This trap, although set for their enemies, caught themselves, Mr Rayner being principal sufferer; for all of which Mac is not to blame. No one that looks upon the kindly features of Mr. R. would say he deserved such a fate. I believe he is safe from his enemies, but any attempt to save him from his friends at this late day will be like that would have been to save Cæsar from his, after he had fallen at the base of Pompey's statue. I rather suspect, too, that the apology in the Register bears something of this character:

"I come to *bury* 'Rayner' not to praise him.
The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones;
So let it be with 'Rayner.'"

And the apologist could add, the

"*Noble* 'Mac'
Hath told you 'the Convention
Is due, all due to Rayner:'
If it were so, it were a grievous fault,
And grievously hath 'Rayner' answered it."

Mr. R. is effectually kilt, and the Brutus and Cassius of the tragedy belong to the Clique. As to "Truth's" defence, denial, or what not, some Anthony may *truthfully* exclaim,—

"See what a rent the envious Casca made."

Here is a plain, explicit statement:

Mr. Rayner, during the session of 1848 and '49, through whatever advice the Clique saw fit to give, originated the idea of a Convention. There was some little tergiversating* on his part about restricting it or not; but every one knows, or ought to know, that any Convention of the people is an *open* one. By this movement Mr. Rayner imposed upon Western Whigs; for they believed him in earnest; and by it he did not deceive the Democrats, for they *knew* it to be a *ruse* to kill Free Suffrage; it has now rebounded, and Mr. R. is the sufferer; and with him the Whig party.

I am not surprised that the Register's correspondent should sign himself "Truth," for anything of a political nature, from that direction, has to have such *passport* affixed to it, to make it pass; and the correspondent wrote *truth* below his production with the same instinctive afterthought that made the Dutchman write "dish ish de horsh, dish ish de man," beneath his unique painting. I somehow guess that the production itself has great internal evidence of being "truth," as the aforementioned Dutchman's picture had of coming from the hand of a Vandycke.

Yours Truly,
MAC.

New Hanover, May 20th, 1852.

*Mr. Rayner "could not be prevailed on to say he would vote for a convention;" that is, before the people, but as a member of the Legislature he would. A nice piece of consistency. "Mac" takes occasion here to say, no personal discourtesy is in these remarks to Mr. Rayner; indeed, if any courtesy or kindness of mine could extricate him from his dilemma, I would cheerfully exert them; only, so those that got him into it would be left to suffer.

Is it the Entering of the Wedge?—Her Majesty's ship Sphynx had visited the island of Loochoo, a tributary to the empire of Japan. Capt. Shadwell, commissioned to deliver a letter from Lord Palmerston to the Regent, proceeded, after some little negotiation, to the Royal city of Shooi, about three miles inland, and had an audience with the Regent within the walls of the city. An entertainment was prepared, and every kindness and attention were shown to Capt. Shadwell and the crew of his vessel, notwithstanding the well known objection of the natives, through fear of the Japanese Government, to admit strangers to their territory.

Democratic Nomination.

Letter from D. S. Dickinson, Esq.

Binghamton, N. Y., May 20, 1852.

My dear Sir: Your favor of the 17th, suggesting that, amongst other names, mine has been associated with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and propounding for my consideration certain interrogatories, reached me last evening.

I have not at any time regarded myself as a candidate for the distinguished honor mentioned, and, as I presume is generally known, early declared my preferences for one of the eminent statesmen whose names have long been conspicuously before the public. Under these circumstances, I feel some delicacy in publishing, at this time, the opinions of a private citizen, though none in expressing them.

It is due as well to the kind partiality which has presented the enquiries, as to my own determination, whether acting as a private citizen or a public servant, to practice no evasions or concealments upon vital questions, that an answer should be given in a spirit of frankness which becomes the occasion, and it is given accordingly. I long since declared it to be my fixed intention and purpose, in whatsoever station the vicissitudes of life might place me, to sustain, by any and every just means within my control, the measures of adjustment of 1850, believing their adoption as a whole to have been wise, and their operation salutary. I regard it as the highest duty and dearest privilege of the citizen, to cherish and preserve an Union of States, which has conferred such incalculable blessings upon mankind; and this can only be accomplished by maintaining, in letter and in spirit, the integrity of the Constitution.

That Constitution provides for the restoration of fugitives from service, and the act of 1850 simply provides for its execution.

On the 28th of February, 1849, while discussing Mr. Walker's amendment, providing for the temporary government of the territories, I said in the Senate:

"They (the Northern people) read, too, in the "Constitution, that fugitives held to service by the "laws of one State, escaping into another, are to be "delivered up to the jurisdiction from whence they "fled, not to be enslaved, if they are freemen, as is the "cant phrase of the times; but to have their rights "adjudicated by the laws of the State where the "service is claimed. All reflecting men must see "and know that it is as much a violation of the let-"ter and spirit of the Constitution, in the sight of "God and in the judgment of men, to harbor and "secrete a fugitive from the laws of a State, which "held him to service, as to shelter and protect a fu-"gitive from justice, and that the one is no less ques-"tionable in expediency or flagrant in morals, than "the other.

"These provisions are clearly written in our fun-"damental law, and he who violates them, or either "of them, under the shallow justification that they "are of no moral force, violates the primary duties of "citizenship, and commits treason against his Gov-"ernment."

On the 26th of August, 1850, on the final reading of the fugitive slave bill, which was passed and is now a law, I said: "The act of 1793, providing for "the restoration of fugitive slaves under the Con-"stitution, would, in my judgment, have answer-"ed the purpose for which it was designed, if it had "been fairly construed and faithfully executed; and "although we may obviate some defects which ex-"perience has detected, and add to its force by pre-"scribing penalties for resisting its mandates, yet as "the whole difficulty has rested in a neglect to com-"ply with a plain provision of the constitution, the "remedy will be sooner found, if sought, in cultiva-"ting a sound state of public feeling and constitu-"tional obligation among the people of the free "States," &c.

"In entering into a common compact, the several "States of the Union solemnly covenanted with each "other, to restore fugitives from justice and from "service, and these provisions are too plainly writ-"ten in the constitution, to be mistaken or disre-"garded with impunity."

After citing each branch of the article, I add—"In "both cases the fugitive is to be 'delivered up,' sum-"marily upon proper evidence, and in neither case, "nor in one more than the other, is he to be put up-"on trial in the State to which he has fled, nor can "Congress do more than to provide that he shall be "'delivered up.' The theory of the compact is, that "the fugitive will be justly dealt with in the juris-"diction to which he is returned. It was assented "to in this confiding spirit, and I have yet to learn "that the practice is otherwise."

These opinions have been confirmed by subsequent experience, and I am prepared, under all circumstances, whenever and wheresoever my action shall be required, to resist any attempt, so to disturb or change the provisions of the existing law as to reduce it beneath the constitutional standard, and thus render it less effectual for securing to people of the South their conceded rights. It would clearly be the duty of the Executive, under these circumstances, to resist any such attempt by interposing his veto; and should it ever be my fortune to be clothed with such authority, and the occasion should arise, it would most surely be exercised.

If you believe the publication of this hasty letter, at this time, will advance the interests of the Democratic party, it is at your service accordingly; otherwise, for reasons hereinbefore stated, I should prefer not to claim for myself, in this respect, the consideration of the public.

I have the honor to be with high regard, yours, &c. D. S. DICKINSON.

Robt. G. Scott, Esq.

Letter from S. A. Douglas, Esq.

Washington, D. C., May 22, 1852.

Robert G. Scott, Esq.,

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and take pleasure in responding directly to your interrogatories; especially as my answer will only require reiteration of my well matured opinions which have repeatedly been expressed in my place in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and to my constituents at home.

While the series of measures, known as the Compromise, was supported and opposed by Democrats and Whigs indiscriminately, and, therefore, could not justly be claimed as party measures, yet I deemed it my duty, under the circumstances, to give them, in the Senate, a cordial and unwavering support; and, immediately upon my return home, when assailed by my constituents, I defended and vindicated the provisions of each and all of those acts, and especially insisted upon the faithful execution of the law for the reclamation of fugitives from labor.—My opinions upon these questions have undergone no change, and I shall deem it my duty, in whatever official position I may be placed, to exert all legal and constitutional authority to enforce the honest execution of those, as well as all other acts passed in pursuance of the Constitution. Inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States provides that "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due;" it became the imperative duty of Congress to pass all laws necessary to carry that provision into effect; and no act calculated to render that provision of the Constitution inoperative, or to destroy or diminish the force of the existing laws for its fulfilment, or to impair or obstruct the rights of the citizens of any State under it, can ever receive my approval.

According to the construction I have been inclined to place upon your letter, the foregoing furnishes a full and complete answer to all you interrogatories: but the clause in which you enquire whether I would "discountenance, by every proper means, all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of that law whereby those provisions might be made less effectual," may possibly be construed to imply that the Executive would be expected to influence or restrain the action of Congress by other means than those enjoined by the Constitution. Lest my answer may not be deemed full on this point, it is due to candor to state that I should not feel at liberty, in any event, to use the patronage of the government for the purpose of influencing the legislative action upon that or any other subject, but would leave to Congress the independent exercise of its constitutional functions, and reserve to the Executive the full measure of responsibility attaching to his approval or disapproval of all acts passed by Congress.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Letter from W. L. Marcy, Esq.

Albany, May 25, 1852.

Sir—I have received your letter of the 17th inst.

views will be deemed a satisfactory response to the questions therein submitted to me:

I was in favor of the Compromise measures, including that for the return of fugitive slaves, and concurred in the sentiment of congratulation so generally entertained by the Democratic party in this State, as well as in others, at the settlement, by Congress, in this mode, of the question which then so deeply agitated the country. The measures have answered the main end for which they were designed—agitation has almost entirely ceased, and the public mind has become comparatively tranquil.

If in an official station, I should feel bound to use all the power which, for that purpose, belonged to it, to enforce the faithful execution of all the provisions of these several measures.

I regard *an acquiescence* in this adjustment, in all its parts, as an imperative duty, and should exceedingly regret any endeavor to disturb it.

Viewing the subject in this light, should an attempt be made to change or modify these measures, in whole or in part, so as to impair the constitutional rights thereby secured to any section of the country, or to render less effectual the protection of those rights, I should not only discountenance the proceeding, but, in whatever station it might be, should use my influence and authority to resist and defeat it.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c.,
W. L. MARCY.

Robt. G. Scott, Esq.

Letter from Gen. Joseph Lane.

Washington, May 21, 1852.

Robt. G. Scott, Esq.

Sir:—The letter you did me the honor to address me, of the 17th inst., is received. If my name is before the people for the first office in their gift, it has been by their action and not mine. I neither solicit political preferment nor shrink from duty, nor have I any concealments, but acknowledge the right that all have, who would elevate me to a place of high trust, to know my political opinions.

"You enquire: "Should you be nominated by the "Convention and elected to the Presidency by the "people, in your administration of the government, "will you sustain, and, by any means in your pow-"er, enforce and have executed in all their parts, "the various acts of Congress, constituting what is "known as the compromise, and especially the en-"actments of that law relating to the recapture by "their owners of fugitive slaves?" I answer unhesitatingly, Yes.

I presume you allude to the fugitive slave law "especially," because it is now the only measure of the series to which there appears to be any serious opposition, as, indeed, it is the only one with a single other exception, susceptible of alteration or repeal. The subject of the rendition of fugitive slaves was an object at the formation of the Constitution. The recognition of the power to reclaim them was a prerequisite to the establishment of the Union, and was, and is, an existing "*Compromise*," embodied in to the Federal Constitution itself, and making a part of it. The laws of 1793, and 1850, are but legal enactments to carry it into effect. You enquire again, "Whether, should you be elected President of the United States, you would discountenance, by every proper means, all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of that law, whereby these provisions might be made less effectual, for securing to the people of the South their constitutional rights, in the possession and enjoyment of their slave property; and, should, unfortunately, a bill be passed by Congress, modifying or changing the law referred to, so as to impair its present valuable enactments, would you, as President of the Republic, veto any such bill?"

Without entering into the enquiry, or making the assertion, yet it is possible that some of the details of the fugitive slave law are defective, even to carry out the intention of its friends; but, because it was an important feature in a compromise, and now the only part, of a practical character, that is susceptible of modification or repeal, and, above all, because I would deprecate and deplore a renewal of agitation upon that dangerous question, I would feel it my duty to resist all attempts to re-open that subject of legislation; and if, as President of the United States, a bill "should, unfortunately, be passed by Congress, modifying or changing the law referred to, "so as to impair its present valuable enactments," I should promptly veto it.

In conclusion, allow me to add, however, that my opposition to interference, executive or legislative, on the part of the Federal Government, concerning the institution of slavery further than to carry out the compromises of the Constitution on that subject, did not commence with either the conception or passage of the measures embraced in the "Compromise" to which you allude, but is general in its character and of a date coeval with my earliest entrance in to public life, (not now a short one) as the Journals of the Legislature of Indiana will testify.—The events of the last three years have but tended to ripen into a settled conviction, an opinion long entertained, that if the subject of slavery is allowed to enter the Halls of Congress, and form an element in the general politics of the country, it must, sooner or later, prove fatal to the peace, harmony and integrity of the Union.

I am, sir, with great respect, your ob't serv't.
JOSEPH LANE.

Letter from Linn Boyd, Esq.

Washington, May 20, 1852.

R. G. Scott, Esq.

Sir—Your letter of the 18th inst. is before me, in which, after assuming that I am a candidate for the Presidency, you proceed, in substance, to inquire whether if elected to that office, I would endeavor to maintain and execute the series of measures passed by the last Congress known as the "Compromise," and, especially, whether I would veto any bill passed by Congress to repeal, or in any way change, the existing fugitive slave law, so as to weaken its efficiency as a means of securing to the Southern people the RIGHT, under the Constitution, to secure their slaves escaping to other States?

These are certainly very important questions—to each and all of which, I hope every candidate for Presidential honors will give an EXPLICIT affirmative answer. The public necessity, which induced the adoption of those measures, may be appealed to with even greater force in behalf of their maintenance and faithful execution.

In assuming, however, that I am a candidate for the Presidency, it is proper for me to say you greatly mistake my position. I certainly am not a candidate, nor can I really conceive a state of things in which any such use of my name is likely to be made in Convention.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LINN BOYD.

The North Carolina Democracy.

The proceedings of the democratic state convention, recently convened in North Carolina, which were harmonious and enthusiastic, afford a fair index of the views of the considerate masses of the party, north as well as south. The platform laid down was the old and time-honored one of the party, and the measures approved of were such as reflecting and sober men, not governed by prejudice or instigated by demagogueism, must admit will be for the best good of the country.—It comprises a strict devotion to the Union, a rigid construction of the constitution, the independent treasury, a revenue tariff and an economical administration; and an acquiescence in the compromise measures, with a faithful and full execution of the law in regard to fugitive slaves. They resolve that they will not support any candidate for the presidency who withholds a full, prompt and explicit avowal of the approval of the said law, and of his determination to enforce the same. Of the local resolutions, one boldly endorsed the measure of FREE suffrage, and advocated making it a part of the constitution.

Under such a banner the North Carolina democracy propose to fall into the line of the great democratic army and support democratic nominees. It looks well now for united democratic action in this state. It looks as though whigism would not be allowed again to prevail. The latter, if it follows Mr. Mangum, will stand on a Janus platform and a mum policy, and it will be seen whether these will again prevail over a party that will have inscribed on its banner fidelity to the laws, the constitution and the Union.—*Boston Post, 26th ult.*

An avalanche of dead men's bones, the Journal of Commerce says, came down upon the workmen employed in digging a cellar adjoining Trinty Church yard, New York. Along the whole line of the wall, the foundations for which were laid close to the cemetery grounds, slides of earth took place, bringing down coffins and tomb-stones together. The great mass of human remains exposed were those removed not long since from the old Grace Church burial ground, and was sufficient to form many cart loads. Every fragment was carefully collected and deposited in a vault, occupying a more central part of the [illegible]

The Under ground Railroad out of Order—Its Conductor Conducted to the State Prison.—The conviction and sentence of Wm. Johnson, Secretary of the Vigilance Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, to the State Prison for three years, for passing counterfeit money, shows how dangerous it is to tamper with moral principle; and how intimate is the relation between the different forms of vice. By the practice of aiding and abetting the escape of slaves from their masters, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and laws, he learned to think lightly of civil obligations, and thus was prepared to transgress the laws in a different way. How many slaves have been spirited away by means of counterfeit money, we have no means of knowing. And yet Johnson, while concerned in this nefarious business, doubtless persuaded himself that he was doing God service. We hope the sad fate of Johnson will be a warning to the other members of the Vigilance Committee, and to Abolitionists generally.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The Japan Expedition—Insufficiency of our Force.

We have learned from practical and reliable sources—through the medium of some of the officers of the Dutch frigate Prince of Orange, now lying off Castle Garden—that we shall have a tough job in getting the Japanees to consent to a commercial intercourse with us; and so far from obtaining a peaceable negotiation and treaty, the Emperor of Japan is making preparations to give us a warm greeting—that he has strongly fortified every part on his coast, and that he has a nation of well equipped soldiers ready to pounce down upon us. They agree in thinking that our force is utterly inadequate to the task an entry into the city of Jeddo, and doubt the sufficiency of the quantity of metal for pounding down any of their batteries, which are all of the strongest construction: and that if the Japanese have no war marine, they are otherwise well provided. The nation is warlike and united, and the country altogether difficult of access.

We are, ourselves, inclined to concur in these views, from all we have read and heard; and therefore we advise Commodore Perry to look out sharp ahead, for if he fail, he can never show his face in this country again, or indeed in any other; for the eyes of all the world are upon him.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The New Gold Dollar.—The Philadelphia News notices a specimen piece of the new dollar gold piece, which has been struck at the mint, and forwarded to the Department at Washington for approval. It is about the size of a dime, with an open centre of nearly the size of the present coin. On the one side is the word "Dollar," under which a wreath, and on the other side "United States of America, 1852."

Touching Incident.—The Louisville Democrat relates the following touching incident:

An aged mother—a woman of seventy years—left her home in the Emerald Isle some ten weeks ago to seek the abode of her children, who are now residents of Louisville. After a tedious passage, and the trouble incident to a long journey, she reached this city from New Orleans last Monday night, on board the Alexander Scott, and soon she was surrounded by her children. Her son was the first to see her, and he hastened to inform his sister of their mother's arrival. They met (the mother and daughter) in one long embrace, which only ended as the infirm mother sank with excitement to the floor. She had swooned away in the rapturous enjoyment of beholding once more a daughter so long lost. She pronounced a blessing upon her children and fainted away. Whenever restored to consciousness, the sight of her children, and the pleasing recollection of their presence, would overcome her with emotions, and again and again she would faint in their arms. Physicians were called to her aid, but could afford her no relief.—For two days she continued in this condition, until, worn out by fatigue and excitement, exhausted nature gave way, and the mother now "sleeps well" in the new green earth of her new-made home. How strange, how sorrowful, and how touching, are the incidents of life!

A Doctor as is a Doctor.—A country physician was called upon to visit a young man afflicted with the apoplexy. M. D. Bolus gazed long and hard, felt his pulse and pocket, looked at his tongue and his wife, and finally gave vent to the following sublime opinion:

"I think he's a gone feller."

"No, no!" exclaimed the sorrowing wife, "do not say that."

"Yes," returned Bolus, lifting up his hat and eyes heavenward at the same time. "Yes, I do say so; there arn't no hope, not the leastest mite; he's got an attack of ni hil fit in his lost frontis ——"

"Where," cried the startled wife.

"In his lost frontis, and he can't be cured without some trouble and a great deal of pains. You see his whole planetory system is deranged; fustly, his vox populi is pressin' on his advalorem; secondly his cutacharpial cutaneous has swelled considerably, if not more; thirdly and lastly, his solar ribs are in a concussed state, and he arn't got any money, and consequently he is bound to die.

The Duke of Wellington an "Old Fogy."

Some sensation has been created in London by a speech of Mr. Cobden to a meeting in Marylebone, in which he sneered at the Duke of Wellington as an imbecile. The meeting was called to discuss the militia bill introduced by the Ministry into Parliament for raising a reserve force for the defence of the kingdom in case of invasion. Mr. Cobden appeared and made a strong speech against the bill and against the whole military administration of the country. He debated upon the immense annual expenditure of the country for military and naval defences, and concluded that the country ought not to bear any more until these were prudently expended, and proceeded to ridicule the notion that there is any danger of invasion at all. "Your money," said Mr. Cobden, "has been shamefully wasted and misapplied; but this is in consequence of having at the head of departments men of whom Englishmen did not like to tell the truth: men who, unless nature had revoked her eternal laws in their favor, were physically and mentally incapable on account of age." "Instead of masculine energy we have had ruling at the Horse Guards men who have given utterance to cries of alarm such as might be expected from females or children."

This allusion to the Duke of Wellington has stirred up a good deal of the bile against the Young Englandism which dares to talk thus irreverently of ancient fogyism.

Not a Bad One.—The Washington Commonwealth has the following joke, at the expense of our recently appointed Associate Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, which lacks only one ingredient—truth—to be first-rate.—[*Phila. Ledger.*

A capital joke is told of a well-known Pittsburg auctioneer, recently appointed Associate Judge of one of the courts of Alleghany county. The story runneth something in this wise:—During the delivery of an unconscionably long, prosy speech to the jury, his Honor, who, for several nights previous, had been broken of his rest, fell into a comfortable doze, which for some time he was permitted to enjoy, till the attorney, commenting upon the value of certain articles involved in the controversy, had occasion to use the term "sixty-two-and-a-half," whereat his Honor becoming partially aroused, and fancying himself in his auction room, hammer in hand, sang out in that stentorian voice for which he was remarkable—"sixty-two an' 'alf, an' 'alf, an' 'alf, an' 'alf, all done gent'men, an' 'alf, an' 'alf, an' 'alf, an' 'alf, why, gent'men, will you let property be sacrificed in that way, an' 'alf, an' 'alf, an' 'alf, an' 'alf—not a third the value of it, an' 'alf, an' 'alf, an' 'alf, an' alf, why gent'men is it pos—" At this stage of the "*sale*," his Honor was suddenly restored to entire consciousness, by the uncontrollable merriment of the audience, and has never since engaged in the business of auctioneering on the bench.

Palace of the Popes.—The ancient palace of the Popes, and the most magnificent in the world stands on the right hand of the Tiber at Rome. The palace takes its name from the hill on which it stands, derived from from one of those ancient impositions known as oracular deities, called by the Romans "Jupiter Vaticanus." Who began this building is not known, but it was occupied by Charlemagne, more than a thousand years ago, and has been increased by successive Popes, until it has reached its present immense extent. The number of rooms in the Vatican exceeds 4,420, and its treasures in marbles, bronzes frescoes, statues, paintings and gems are unequalled in the world, and its library is the richest in Europe. The length of the museum of statues alone is computed to be a mile.

A Canada paper records the death of Mr. Charles Boucher, of Berthier, at the advanced age of 106.—He was married to three wives, by whom he had 60 children. He leaves to deplore his loss 43 children, 66 grand-children, 13 great grand-children, 28 nephews, 70 grand-nephews and 18 great grand-nephews.

As Once a Grecian Maiden.

As once a Grecian maiden wove
 Her garland mid the summer bowers,
There stood a youth, with eyes of love,
 To watch her while she wreathed the flowers.
The youth was skilled in Painting's art,
 But ne'er had studied woman's brow,
Nor knew what magic hues the heart
 Can shed o'er Nature's charms, till now.

CHORUS.
 Blest be Love, to whom we owe
 All that's fair and bright below.

His hand had pictured many a rose,
 And sketched the rays that light the brook;
But what were these, and what were those,
 To woman's blush, to woman's look?
"Oh, if such magic power there be,
 This, this," he cried, "is all my prayer,
To paint that living light I see,
 And fix the soul that sparkles there."

His prayer, as soon as breathed, was heard;
 His pallet, touched by Love, grew warm;
And Painting saw her hues transferred
 From lifeless flowers to woman's form.
Still, as from tint to tint he stole
 The fair design shone out the more;
And there was now a life, a soul,
 Where only colors glowed before.

Then first carnations learned to speak,
 And lilies into life were brought:
While, mantling on the maiden's cheek,
 Young roses kindled into thought.
Then Hyacinths their darkest dyes
 Upon the locks of Beauty threw;
And violets, transformed to eyes,
 Inshrined a soul within their blue.

CHORUS.
 Blest be Love, to whom we owe
 All that's fair and bright below;
 Song was cold, and Painting dim,
 Till Song and Painting learned from him.

Arrest of a Fugitive Slave at Harrisburg.—Jim Phillips, a fugitive slave of Mr. Henry T. Fant, of Fauquier county, Va., was arrested at Harrisburg, Pa., on Monday last, and underwent a full examination before the U. S. Commissioner. Mr. A. G. Hudson and Jas. H. Vowles, of Virginia, clearly proved him to be a fugitive, and he himself subsequently admitted that he had run away from Culpepper county, Va. As the examination was continued until after dark, a crowd of colored and white sympathizers assembled, and evinced some disposition to attempt a rescue, but the officers promptly managed to restore order. The Union says the beneficial influences of the repeal of the 6th section of the act of 1847, was strikingly exhibited in this case; and as soon as the slave was lodged in jail the crowd dispersed, and all was quiet. The slave was removed to Virginia on Tuesday morning, in custody of the officers. The citizens of Harrisburg evinced every diposition to enforce the laws.

New Catholic Bishoprics.—Bishop Vandeveld, who sailed in the Atlantic, is the bearer of the decrees adopted at the late National Council of the Roman Catholic Church. These decrees propose the creation of a new Archiepiscopal See at San Francisco, in California; a See at Santa Fe, to supersede the present Vicarte; an Apostolic Vicarte to be formed of Eastern Florida, and another of the upper peninsula of Michigan. Sees are also to be erected at Burlington, in Vermont; Portland, in Maine; Brooklyn, on Long Island; Newark, in New Jersey; Erie in Pennsylvania; Wilmington, in North Carolina; Covington, in Kentucky; Quincy, in Illinois; and Natchitoches, in Louisiana.

Gen. Carvajal was present at the Fair at Corpus Christi, and delivered an address to a large assemblage of the people. A correspondent of the N. O. Delta says:

"He was presented to the audience by Dr. Smith, who bespoke for him a patient hearing. In a clear and remarkably distinct voice he proceeded to set forth his cause, and that of the people of Tamaulipas, and the wrongs inflicted upon them by the tyranny and oppression of the Mexican Government. He certainly made out a strong and very aggravated case. His address was written with great force and beauty of language, and his appeals were eloquent. He was warmly applauded throughout. The address occupies sixteen pages, and will be published."

Gen. McLeod succeeded in a stirring address, in behalf of the same cause, and a great deal of enthusiasm seems to have followed.

A Political Caricature.—"*The Lantern*," a caricaturist paper of New York, has got out a political caricature, which is likely to attract a good deal of attention in Washington and elsewhere, because it conveys a good many thoughts without any words—Gen. Scott is represented as driving a team, four in hand,—two horses with black (human) heads, thick lips, &c., and two with white human heads, one of which looks somewhat like the Hon. Mr. Mangum, Senator from North Carolina. The General figures in his hat and feathers (towering plumes) and in the full livery of Uncle Sam. In the carriage, which is an open one, is the Hon. Frederick Douglass, and the Hon. Wm. H Seward,—the first with a happy face, and pearly teeth, shining through thick black lips, and the other cool, cosey, cunning, enjoying the ride graciously with his companion. As out goers on foot, are four or five little *cuffees*, nearly in the livery of nature, going it with a perfect *abandon* over the joyous spectacle exhibited by the rider and driver.

Arrival of Meagher, the Irish Patriot.

New York, May 28

Meagher, the Irish Patriot, whose escape from Van Dieman's Land has been before anounced in the newspapers, reached this place this morning.

The steamer Pampero, of well known fame during the last Cuban invasion, is now in the harbor of Baltimore, undergoing very material improvements preparatory to taking her place in the regular line between New Orleans and the Nicaragua route to California.

A newspaper correspondent writing from Jacksonville, Florida, states that there is cut daily at that place and neighborhood by steam mills, 75,000 to 100,000 feet of lumber, and that at the time of writing there were five or six ships loading with lumber.

Demand for Medicine.—The Belfast (Me.) *Journal* computes, from the books of the agent appointed to sell liquor for medicinal purposes in that town, that there are 24,000 persons in the immediate vicinity who are diseased, or else they pervert the truth.

England and Ireland.—The defeat in the House of Commons, of Sharman Crawford's tenant right bill for Ireland, by a vote of 167 to 57, shows that the tenant-farmers of that ill-governed country need entertain no hope of obtaining any seasonable relief from the tyranny and extortion of the landlords.

☞ Omnibuses are beginning to be constructed of iron. They are said to be lighter, stronger and more commodious than those of wood.

Naples.—*The Murats.*—A new political party has been formed in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.—The associates, who are very numerous, are called *I Muratiani*, being in favor of Prince Murat, who lived at Bordentown, New Jersey. The whole army would follow his standard; and the population, though they consider Murat not very liberal, would accept him, because even the government of Russia would be more acceptable to them than the Bourbon tyranny.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.—We are requested to state that Moore's Creek Division Sons of Temperance will celebrate their Second Anniversary on Tuesday the 8th day of June instant. Several Addresses will be made and a Dinner given. Members of the Order of Rechabites, Cadets, and the public generally are invited to attend.

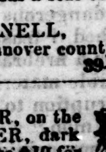
June 3rd 39-1t

$70 REWARD.

I WILL give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me or to the Jailor of New Hanover county, for JESSE HOLLY, who broke Jail on the night of the 31st of May last. He was convicted at our last Superior Court for the crime of Arson. HOLLY is a light mulatto, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, straight light hair, tolerably well made, speaks quick and clear, and bad countenance, having the look of a rascal;—and Twenty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailor of the aforesaid county, of SAMUEL A. WOODSON, who broke Jail at the same time with Holly; he was charged with Highway Robbery. Woodson is about 40 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built, black hair, dark eyes, has a scar on his left wrist, stoops forward, and speaks gross.

OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, N. C., June 3d, 1852 39-tf

$20 REWARD.



RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 14th inst., a negro boy named PETER, dark complected, aged about 25 years. I will give $10 for the delivery of said boy to me, or his confinement in any jail so that I get him.

I will also give $10 for proof that will convict any white man of harboring or employing him. J. M. JESSUP.
Fayetteville, May 22, 1852 39-2t

WHITE LEAD.—No. 1, extra, and pure. For sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

COFFEE.—100 bags, various kinds and qualities. For sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Remedy for Liver Complaint.

☞ The proprietors of this justly celebrated medicine are in the daily receipt of the most gratifying testimonials of its excellence. Cases that had been given up as incurable by most skillful physicians, were cured immediately after these Pills were given. The certificates are so numerous, that it is impossible to publish them within the limits of a newspaper; but as it now is an established fact that M'Lane's Liver Pills are the best medicine ever offered for the cure of Hepatic derangement, their publication is rendered unnecessary. Those who suffer from that worst of scourges, Liver Complaint, should lose no time, but hasten to purchase and use this invaluable medicine, which may be had at WM. H. LIPPITT'S, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C. Also by Druggists and Dealers generally.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—As you have positively interdicted a continuance of the correspondence between James McIntire and Wm. E. Bunting, and as the reply of the latter is a direct attack upon myself, I hope you will allow me the privilege of saying to the public in self-defence, that I expect to reply through hand-bills, when it will be seen that, in place of James McIntire's denial of an unfounded charge against me being an electioneering movement on my part, this charge from the beginning has been used for electioneering purposes against me; and that the reply of W. E Bunting was gotten up and written for that purpose, and then sent to him for his signature. I also expect to prove, that W. E. Bunting has repeatedly, both in conversations and letters, expressed himself satisfied that I had been unjustly censured in the matter; and that he believed me not guilty of the charge. I also expect to prove, that Wm. R. Pendy, upon whose evidence Wm. E Bunting now relies, denies that James McIntire ever told him what he has reported. And further, that W. E. Bunting has, at various times, and on public occasions, openly charged this same W. R. Penny—(though respectable, and no one believes him guilty)—with stealing sheep; of having broken into his smoke-house, and stolen his provisions; and against whom he had witnesses summoned at last Superior Court, to discredit his testimony in this same affair between James McIntire and himself.

Yours respectfully, T. H. WILLIAMS.
May 31st, 1852 227-1t—38-1t

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEVANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN D. MOORE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing August election.
April 9th, 1852 30-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.
February 7, 1852 130-1m—23-tf

☞ We are authorized to announce DUGALD A. LAMONT as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing election in August next.
March 29, 1852 173-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDERMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 13, 1852 160—28-te

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 26th ult., by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. Purley Holmes, to Miss Sarah Ann Jones.

In this town, on the 28th ult., by Rev A. Paul Repiton, Mr. Charles Webb, to Miss Martha Ann Sellers.

In this town, on the 30th ult, by Rev R. T. Heflin, Mr. David L. Clark, to Miss Susan E., daughter of the late Wm. Eason.

In Sampson county, at the residence of Jonathan Pearson, on the 25th ult., by J. S. Parish, Esq., Mr. Jonathan Chesnutt, to Miss Sarah J. Pearson, all of that county.

DIED.

At his residence, in Bladen county, on the 25th ult., Geo. Daniel, Esq., in the 51st year of his age.

To say the least that can be said for the deceased, he was a man of a noble and elevated mind, highly improved and highly gifted; and had he like many others, (less capable than he was,) any aspirations for public life, his influence might have been felt in the councils of his country. But having no desire for public praise, he sought retirement as his greatest happiness.—*Com.*

In this town, on the 29th ult., John William, son of Wm. G. Jones, aged 22 months.

In this town, on the 29th ult, Mr. John Riley, aged about 70 years.

In this town, on the 29th of May, Willie Alphonsus, son of E. F. B. and Susan E. Koonce, aged 13 months and one day.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

June 1.—U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 125 passengers.

schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

schr. Dacotah, Mankin, from New York, to Freeman & Houston; with mdze.

2.—U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 109 passengers.

June 2.—schr. Barcelona, Fritts, from Boston, to P. K. Dickinson & Co.

steamer Brothers, Banks, from White Hall, to J. Banks & Bro.

brig Philura, Thatcher, from Savannah, in ballast to M. Costin.

schr Commander-in-Chief, Woglam, from Boston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Flat Boat Angola, from Angola, N. E., to W. A. Gwyer; with spirits turpentine and rosin.

schr. Example, Midyette, from Hyde county, to Master; with 750 bushels corn.

schr. Express, Gibbs, from Newbern, to T. C. Worth; with 1150 bushels corn.

schr. Zenobia, Midyette, from Matamuskete, to M. Costin; with 1050 bushels corn.

schr. Palestine, Willis, from Newbern, with corn.

schr. Iowa, Harriss, from Matamuskete, with corn.

schr. Sarah, Davis, from Newbern, with corn.

schr. Mary Jane, Lupton, from Washington, N. C., to J. R. Blossom; with staves.

schr. Mary, Day, from Washington, N. C., to J. R. Blossom; with staves.

Brig David Duffell, Podger, from N. Y., to G. Harriss.

Barque Rising Sun, ——, from N. Y., to J. H. Flanner. In coming in, she struck on the Bar, and may possibly have to be taken up on the ways to be examined.

schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, from N. Y., to M. Costin.

Bremen barque Fegeraio, Fidler, from N. York, to Potter & Kidder.

Brig Druid, Deming, from N. Y., to M. Costin.

steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth: with boat Cumberland in tow, with naval stores.

3.—U. S. Mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston; with 81 passengers.

CLEARED.

May 31—steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

June 1—barque Muskingum, Lancaster, for Liverpool, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

schr Niagara, Perry, for Bath, Me., by J. & D. McRae & Co; with 70,000 feet lumber.

steamer Brothers, Banks, for White Hall, by J. Banks & Bro.; with boat A. Ellis in tow, with mdze.

June 1.—U. S. Mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston; with 24 passengers.

2.—U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 33 passengers.

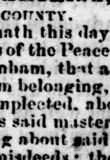
May 3.—Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston; with 38 passengers.

steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with boat Cumberland in tow.

Disaster.—We learn that the Schr. ——, Capt. Barbese, from Baltimore bound for Charleston, sprung aleak while on her passage, and foundered yesterday morning about a mile and a half outside Main Bar. Crew all saved.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.



WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace of the aforesaid County, by Hezekiah Bonham, that a certain male slave named FRANK, to him belonging, about twenty-four years of age, dark complected, about six feet high, hath absented himself from his said master's service for a considerable time, and is lurking about said County committing acts of felony and other misdeeds; these are therefore in the name of the State to command said slave Frank forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare that if the said slave above named does not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave by such means as may be used or thought proper, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals this 20th day of May, A. D. 1852.
MICHAEL REGISTER, J. P., (Seal.)
I. M. ALDERMAN, J. P., (Seal.)

$500 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward of Five Hundred Dollars for his head, or Twenty-Five Cents for him alive.
June 4, 1852—39-tf] H. BONHAM.

LOST.

ON the 27th of April, 1852, in the woods, in the neighborhood of Big Bridge, in this County, a POCKET BOOK, containing the following papers:

A Note from Owen Holmes to R. C. Nixon for $750, dated 26th March, 1851, and payable 26th September, 1852.

A Receipt from Howard & Peden to A. L. Nixon for sixty-five bushels of peas, shipped in 1851.

A Note of Hand from R. J. Howard to R. C. Nixon for $50, dated 21st April, 1852.

One Juror Ticket in favor of R. C. Nixon for $7 84.

A Receipt from R. J. Howard to R. C. Nixon for $6 52.

All persons are hereby forewarned against trading for any of the above papers, as payment of them has been stopped.
R. C. NIXON.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Article			
AXES, pr doz	10 00	a	13 00
BACON, per pound,			
Hams,	00	a	13½
Middlings,	00	a	12½
Shoulders,	00	a	11½
Hog round,	00	a	12½
Western,	10	a	11½
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	nom	a	0 00
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	00	a	23
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	00	a	00
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	00 00	a	20 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.	5 50	a	8 00
COTTON,			
Per lb...nom	0	a	8
CORN,			
Per bushel,	00	a	00
Meal, bush.,	00	a	80
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	10	a	11
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½
Laguyra,	10½	a	11
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	12½	a	14
Sperm,	45	a	50
Adamantine,	22½	a	37½
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	13
EMPTY BBLS., each.			
Spts. Turp.	1 37½	a	1 50
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	6 00	a	7 50
Baltimore	4 87½	a	5 37½
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	00	a	0 00
Eastern. ret.	0 00	a	0 90
HOLLOW-WARE,			
Per lb.	3	a	
IRON, per lb.			
English, ass'd.		a	2½
Amer., best ref.		a	3½
Swede		a	5
American sheer		a	5
Best Swede		a	6
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	12½	a	13
Western,	00	a	00
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	0 00	a	1 25
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	7 50
Scantling,		a	5 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	32	a	34
Gin,	30	a	33
Whiskey, rec.	22½	a	27
Apple Brandy,	26	a	40
Peach do.	none	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba,	19	a	20
New Orleans	00	a	00
MILL SAWS.			
Heavy cast steel,			
6 ft., best qual'y		a	5 00

Article			
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	0 00	a	6 00
NAILS, per lb.			
Cut	3½	a	3¾
Wrought	8	a	10
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	0 00	a	2 65
*Virgin Dip,	2 75	a	3 15
Hard,	0 00	a	1 25
Tar,	0 00	a	0 00
Pitch,	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	0 95	a	1 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	35
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	1 00	a	1 50
Linseed,	75	a	1 00
Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground, nom	90	a	1 00
Black Eye,	00	a	00
Cow,	00	a	0 80
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess,	20 00	a	21 00
Prime,	16 50	a	17 00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bush.	0 00	a	1 50
Sweet, bush.,	60	a	75
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	30	a	37½
Do. dead,	00	a	00
Turkeys, live.	1 00	a	1 50
Do. dead lb	00	a	0 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, nom.	3 75	a	4 00
Rough, bush.	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum	20	a	25
Liv'l sack,	85	a	00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,	3 00	a	0,00
Contract,	4 50	a	5 50
STEEL, per lb.			
German	12½	a	
Best Cast	18	a	20
Blister	6	a	
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	18 00
Ash Head'g.	9 00	a	10 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	12 00	a	16 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	5	a	6½
Porto Rico,	6	a	8
St. Croix,	0	a	8
Loaf,	9½	a	10½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping	00 00	a	10 75
Mill, prime	0 00	a	00 00
Do ord'y,	5 00	a	7 50
Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	0 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound,	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port.	90	a	4 00
Malaga,	45	a	60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale	0 00	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	60	a	65
Lumber, per M.	0 00	a	0 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1852.

Remarks.—Owing to various causes the receipts of produce during the week have been so light, and as is usual at this season of the year, so little business has been doing, that our quotations are mostly nominal or at retail rates from store. The long continued drought having produced an unusually low stage of water in our rivers, the arrivals of produce have been confined chiefly to that coming by the railroad or from tide-water. We notice some of the leading articles.

Bacon—The stock of North Carolina has been somewhat reduced, with but small receipts during the week, which have generally brought our highest figures. A lot of about 8 a 900 lbs hams brought 13½ cents; and a small lot, from cart, a prime article, brought 15 cents per lb. In Western small sales have been made at quotations.

Beef Cattle.—Scarce and none arriving. A good article would command a ready sale.

Corn—Received since our last review about 4 a 5,000 bushels, part to order, and balance not yet sold—held at 63 cents. Also, about 3,000 bushels, for an interior market. Stock heavy, and fully equal to demand.

Flour.—There is no change. Sales in lots to suit at quotations.

Hay.—We note sales of — bales North River, at 90 cents per 100 lbs. Stock heavy, and no demand.

Lard.—The stock of Lard is light and prices firm at our highest figure. None in first hands.

Lumber.—No sales.

Molasses.—Received from Cardenas 230 hhd., a superior article, part of which has changed hands at 19 a 20 cents per gallon, in lots as wanted—remainder held at 20 a 21 cents

Pork—No change in Mess. Stock heavy, and sales only in the retail way, at quotations.

Turpentine—The sales up to the close of yesterday's enquiries foot up about 1470 barrels, at prices ranging from $2 55 to $2 65 for yellow dip, closing at the highest figure; virgin dip has brought $2 75, $3, $3 10 and $3 15, the latter being a very superior article; hard steady at $1 25—all per 280 lbs. The receipts have been light, and prices have advanced 5 a 10 cents on last week's quotations. The market is firm, and prices have a tendency to advance still farther. No sales this morning, and none on market

Spirits Turpentine—The sales during the week have reached about 250 barrels, at prices as follows: 32½, 33 34, and 35 cents per gallon. The market is unsettled, and holders are firm at the latter figure.

Rosin.—We note in the beginning of the week a sale of a thousand barrels common at $1 per bbl. for large size. On Wednesday a sale was made of 700 bbls. do. at 95c. per bbl. for small size.

Shingles.—Sales of about 40,000 common at $3 per M., and 15,000 very inferior, at $1 87½ per M.

Timber.—Sales have been made of 8 rafts at prices ranging within our classified figures. See table.

Freights—No change. See table.

NEWBERN, May 31.—Corn—No sales since our last, 75 bbls now at the wharf unsold, probable market price 50c. per bushel. Meal—Market bare, would bring 75 a 80c. Bacon—Hams 11½ a 12c. Sides and Hams 11c.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—Cotton—The market yesterday was heavy, and prices were depressed we have however no quotable decline to notice. The sales reached 930 bales at extremes ranging from 3 a 10½c.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Sales to-day of 800 bales of Cotton at ⅛c. decline. Sales of 14,500 bbls. of Flour at 4 37½ a $4 50 for Southern and 4 12 a 4 18¾ for State. Sales of 2,500 bushels white wheat at 102c. Sales of 25,000 bush. corn at 57c. for mixed, and 62c. for yellow. Sales of 2,500 bush. Rye at 76c. Sales of 500 bbls Pork at 17 87½ a $18 for mess, and 16 12½ for prime. Sales of 500 bbls. Lard at 9½ a 10c. Sales of 150 bags Rio Coffee at 9⅞c. Sales of 800 bbls. Turpentine at $3 50 and 800 do. Rosin at $1 44.—Whiskey—sales of 600 bbls. at 20 a 21½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The Flour market is firmer. There is some little export demand, and 500 bbls good brands sold at $4 12½ per bbl, which is now the general asking rate. Small sales for city consumption, within the range of $4 12½ a 4 75 for common and extra brands, as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce. Sales of 150 bbls of the former at $3 25 per bbl. The latter is held firmly at $3 12½. Grain—Wheat is in good demand, but supplies come in very slowly. Sales of 2000 bushels prime white at $1 08 per bushel. We quote red at 96 a 97c. The market is bare of Rye. Sales of 1500 bushels Southern Yellow Corn at 65c. afloat. Oats are in limited request at our last quotations. Whiskey—Small sales at 21 cents, in both hhds and bbls. The demand is limited.

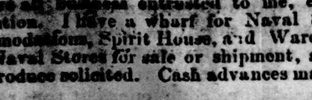
NEW YORK, May 29.—Naval Stores—The stock of Turpentine, with heavy shipments, and without arrivals for some time past, is much reduced—there is, however, no change in the market, and sales of 1100 bbls. have been made at $3 37½ for Wilmington and $3 50 for North County, embracing in the latter, a small lot Virgin Dip of the new crop. Spirits Turpentine has become exceeding scarce, and the little remaining on hand, almost any price would be obtained—the sales since Tuesday, are 5 a 600 bbls. at 43½ up to 45, wholesale, and in lots as wanted for consumption at 46 cents, cash. Tar sells in lots as wanted for consumption at $2 12½ a $2 25—Six hundred barrels North County Common Rosin sold at [illegible]

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodation, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C., June 4, 1852 39-12m

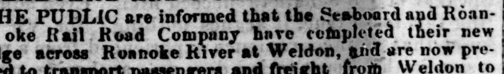
FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES



BY THE
SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers,



HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA,

for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3½ o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon. E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., }
Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. } 225-1tw 3m

Com. Wilmington; Observer, Fayetteville; Register and Standard, Raleigh; Republican & Patriot, Goldsboro'; Southener, Tarboro'; Danville Register, and Roanoke Republican, will copy once a week for three months, and forward accounts and copy of the paper to the office of the Company at Portsmouth, Va.

ROBESON INSTITUTE.

THE Exercises in this School, under the same efficient Instructors in the male department, will be resumed on the first Monday of July. The French Department will be under the care of Miss SARAH DRAKE, an accomplished lady and scholar.

Tuition per Session of Five Months:

Primary English branches	$ 6 00
English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic &c.	10 00
Ancient Language, French, Higher Mathematics, Drawing and Painting	15 00

Those who attend the lectures and experiments in the Labratory, will be charged $100. No other extras are charged.

There is a very respectable Library belonging to the Literary Society in the Institution;—the Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus is ample;—the Cabinet of Minerals is well selected and extensive, and we can now confidently recommend this School to all wishing their children and wards a thorough moral and intellectual training.

Students are charged from the commencement of the month they enter. It is highly important that all should be present in time to attend the first recitations, as classes are then formed, and an absence of a few days seldom fails to embarrass their course during the remainder of the Session.

A. D. McNAIR, Chm. Bd. Trustees.
W. N. Whitfield, Sec.
June 3rd, 1852 39-1t

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 31st May, 1852.
☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

Allen, capt F A	Hansely, Mary C	Price, Joseph
Allen, mrs R A 2	Hutchins, capt	Perkins, E T
Ald, H	Harriss, Green	Rider, J
Brower, W H 4	Hankins, J A	Roberts, T
Bolles, C P 2	Holt, B C	Richardson, F
Biddlecon, N	Heady, Mary	Roen, H
Boon, miss M	Hawkins, E	Rogerson, S
Baker, J A	Holland, W	Reane, J
Baldwin, A H	Hanking, M	Richards, R
Bunn, L	Halford, Hariet A	Rogers, H
Barr, Wm 2	Jones, R	Swindle, W H 2
Boland, M H	Jordan, Nancy	Strudwich, E
Brown, mrs M	Knight, G W	Sawyer, E
Barlow, J H	Knight, B F	Small, E 2
Brown, Augustus	Kryan, B F	Salmon, J B
Bradley, B	Krwalske, T	Savillo, A
Copley, mrs M A	Kewell, mrs M A	Stocks, C
Cottrell, capt T P 2	Ketchum, Wm	Small, T S
Cooke, W D	Lamon, W W	Schutte, H
Cowles, J	Lorde S	Somersett, C
Carter, capt W	Lewis, E P	Springs, S J
Cane, capt J O	Larkins, W W	Stours, A
Dreyer, H	Lowell, G F	Schrank, H
Dozier, Dr T J	Memjohn, A	Small, S
Edwards, S	Martin, Hetty	Smith, Martha
Elliott, J W	Marshall, M J	Smith, S
Fort, mrs C	Molsbly, F	Thurston, P
Fahy, F	Marange, D M	Turner, E M
Flemmon, miss M	Musgrove, S	Watts, Sarah A
Farrow, C	Mints, Mary A	Wather, T A
Freas, John	Martin, W	Williams, Battle
Floyd, J R	McLoon, Hugh	Woods, H J
Gray, T	McDonald, A	Walcott, C D
Gregory, J W	McKee, capt	Wood, J H
Guyin, Wm	McIntyre, W	Williams, J
Glarier, Z R	McCornich, W	Williams, L
Goodin, J	Nicholls, W	Watson, C
George, S S	Nott, W	Wiggins, miss E
Grant, C W	Pollock, G W	Willis, Wm
Harding, S	Prrker, H	Wilson, J N
Henderson, J M	Pedon, A	Willis, J W
Hines, M A	Parker, B	Wiel, S
Hartley, Dr	Purnell, C	Yellowly, Doct
Hamilton, J W	Prince, capt	

[1t] J. G. BURR, P. M.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES.—Just opened, from direct importation, 2 doz. beautiful white Silk Cravats, a superior article. Also 2 doz. best white Kids, all sizes. Besides these, we have splendid white figured Vests, and newest style figured white Marseilles Vests, in great variety.

Call at the American Clothing Store.
SCOTT & BALDWIN,
j2 Merchant Tailors, Market st.

CARPET BAGS. Just opened from the manufacturer—Two Hundred—all qualities and sizes, at the American Clothing Store. SCOTT & BALDWIN.

Assignee's Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

ON the 15th June, 1852, I will sell at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, the following described tract or parcel of land, viz:

"A tract of land containing five hundred acres, lying and being in the county of New Hanover, on the East side of Black River, adjoining the lands of Law & Savage, Daniel Robinson, Thomas J. Sikes and Daniel Wilton. Beginning on Law & Savage's corner on the bank of Black River, running thence with Law & Savage's line, North forty-five, East one hundred and fifty poles to a pine, Robinson's corner in said line at the edge of Black River Marsh, thence with the edge of said Marsh North six hundred poles to a stake, Robinson's corner of another survey in Wilton's line, thence with said line due West one hundred and fifty poles to the bank of Black River, thence down the meanders of said River to the first station."

This tract of land is very valuable for shingle timber *particularly*, and is said to contain more than double the number of acres called for in the patent. Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known at the sale.

T. D. MEARES, Assignee.
June 1st, 1852 [Com. copy until sale] 223-ts—38-ts

NOW RECEIVING, per Schr. Dacotah:—
30 bbls. Halifax Herrings;
No. 2 Mackerel, in whole, half and eighth bbls.;
10 boxes *New* Cheese; 10 Eng. Dairy do.;
5 firkins *New* Goshen Butter, Extra;
30 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork;
20 bbls. and half bbls. fresh Sup. Flour;
5 " Newark Cider Vinegar;
30 bales No. 1 North River Hay;
10 bbls. Glue; 50 reams Wrapping Paper; and a variety of other articles. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

NEW STORE.

JUST opened at the BALTIMORE CLOTHING STORE, a large stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, consisting of Cloth, Cashmerett, Linen and Gingham Coats; Black and Fancy Cashmere, and Drilling Pants; Fancy Silk, Satin, white & figured Marseilles Vests; Alpaca and Dradida Coats. Also, Shirt Collars, Undershirts, Drawers, Cravats, half Hose, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Stocks, all of which will be sold low for cash. Call and examine at

F. STAUFF'S.
South side of Market St., opposite Carolina Hotel.
All kinds of Gentlemen's wearing apparel made to order.
May 27 224-tf—38-tf

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a Capital of $250,000, all paid in and well invested.—FIRE, MARINE, RIVER AND LIFE RISKS.
CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres't.
A. L. Tobias, Sec'y.

Directors:

Robert Martin,	Col. James Gadsden,
M. C. Mordecai,	Chas. H. West,
S. Mowry, Jr.	Henry Cobia.

The subscribers having been appointed agents in this place for the above named company, are prepared to receive offers and issue policies of Insurance on Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks, on liberal terms. All losses incurred at this agency, will be promptly adjusted and paid by the undersigned. DeROSSET & BROWN.

N. B.—Risks will be taken on the lives of slaves on the most liberal terms.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1, 1851—72-d&wtf

WHISKEY.—125 bbls. double rectified Whiskey;
10 " Monongahela do.;
10 " old Rye do.;
5 " Gin; 10 bbls. Apply Brandy.
For sale at the lowest market prices, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Making Tar, Coal and Gas by Machinery.

THE attention and interest of the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country of North Carolina are, and have been sometime since, attracted by a complete and simple apparatus for the purpose of manufacturing tar and coal, and generating gas from lightwood.

The above machine was invented by Dr. Wm P. McConnell, an eminent chemist of Washington City, D. C., and having obtained a patent right for the United States for the same, he has associated himself with Veirs & Townshend, under the style of Veirs, Townshend & Co.

For the purpose of manufacturing and carrying on the business, they have had an apparatus constructed in Baltimore, sufficient to contain three cords of wood, and located on the place of Jas. R. Grist, Esq., near Livingston Creek, in Brunswick county, N. C., from whom they have purchased all the lightwood on about six thousand acres of pine land, where they have been operating; but not being organized at present to carry on the business to much extent, and feeling desirous to introduce and show the utility and profitableness of said business, they have recently had constructed a small apparatus, near the Railroad in this place, from which a few days ago, they have given perfect satisfaction to all who witnessed its operation, in regard to the surprising yield of tar from a cord of an average quality of lightwood, besides the coal and gas, which is stated in certificate below by gentlemen who witnessed the operation.

The machines are cylindrical in form, and the rim built of thin sheet-iron; there are four flues or retorts, extending from the top plate to bottom. The wood to be converted into tar and coal, is placed in the machine from the doors, and the flues heated with a small portion of the charcoal, made from the same wood, creating an intense heat in the body of the machine, causing the tar to run out from a spout near the bottom of the machine. Two hands are sufficient to attend to two machines, each containing four cords of lightwood, after it has been delivered at the location;—that is, they will place in the wood, fill the barrels with tar, and take out the coal;—thus making an operation each day from both. Four or five hours will be sufficient to char four cords of wood—that is, allowing the machines to contain four cords of wood, which size will be very portable; but as it regards the size, it will be discretionary with those who use them. They can be made to char and contain twenty cords; and in regard to durability, the flues being the only part exposed to the fire, and they being built of thick boiler iron, have been pronounced by experienced judges, to last more than two years, as they are exposed to the heat but a few hours each day. The cost of apparatus is comparatively small.

Those who wish to engage in this (a very lucrative) business, or wish farther information, can obtain such by addressing Veirs, Townshead & Co., Wilmington, N. C., as soon as practicable.

Wilmington, N. C., May 27, 1852.

We, the undersigned, certify that on yesterday, the 25th inst., we witnessed in this place the operation of manufacturing Tar, Coal and Gas, by Veirs, Townshend & Co's. patent charring machine, and that it gave the most perfect satisfaction. From one fourth of a cord of an average quality of light wood, measured by disinterested gentlemen, and placed in a small apparatus, they produced in a short space of time both a large quantity and a very superior article of Tar, and a similar article made in Brunswick Co. by a larger machine, capable of holding three cords, which has been located on Mr. J. R. Grist's place, on Livingston Creek, has been sold by Mr. Henry Nutt in this market for $2,25 per barrel, while that made in the old way brought $1,70. And instead of making from one cord of the same wood, about two barrels of tar, as in the old mode from tar kilns, they, by their patent machine, which is both simple and complete, produced the astonishing yield of one and a third barrels from the above named one fourth of a cord of wood, or at the ratio of five and one third barrels per cord, the wood being charred regularly. The tar is steamed and caused to run out pure and unadulterated; the coal is of the very best quality; the gas generated at the same time is not so objectionable in a sanitary point of view as the coal gas—either in its preparation or its use it has no unpleasant smell; even in its crude state it contains no ammonia nor sulphurated hydrogen, nor carburetted sulphur, nor in burning does it produce a trace of sulphuric acid.

Jno A. Taylor,	John McRae,
E. P. Hall,	Miles Costin,
Albert Adams,	Jas. T. Miller,
James Cassidey,	Jas. R. Grist,
Jos. H Flanner,	A. H. VanBokkelen,
J. I. McDugald,	Wm. B. Flanner,
J. M. Robinson,	T. D. Love.

Wilmington, N. C., May 28th, 1852.

This is to certify, that we have seen and inspected a lot of patent tar, manufactured by Messrs. Veirs, Townshend & Co.'s patent machine, and that it is far superior to any tar that has ever been brought to this market, and is worth much more per bbl.

WILL. E. HYDE,
D. MacMILLAN.

This is to certify, that Messrs. Veirs, Townshend & Co., have been, and are manufacturing tar, coal, &c., with their patent machine, containing three cords of lightwood, on my place in Brunswick county, near Livingston Creek, and have purchased from me all my box-facing and lightwood on about six thousand acres of pine land

JAS. R. GRIST.
May 28th, 1852 226—tf—39-tf

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the place at Kenansville, in Duplin county, where he now resides.—The house is freshly painted, is in thorough repair, and has six rooms—an Office in the yard, has two rooms with fire-places—Kitchen, Smoke-house, Barn, Stable, Coach-house, Cow-houses, and all other necessary out-buildings.—The Lot is Two Acres in extent, well shaded, and contains a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of bearing age. The water is as good as may be found in Eastern Carolina, and in great abundance, from a never-failing Spring immediately adjoining the premises.

A most excellent English and Classical School has been in succesful operation for many years, and will always be maintained. The location is healthy and desirable, in a village growing and prosperous.

If desired a portion of the FURNITURE will be sold with the premises. Also, a first rate HORSE and BUGGY.
Kenansville, May 14, '52—36-istf] J. J. KELLY.

FLOUR.—100 bbls. received and for sale cheap, by
May 28 M. McINNIS.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP

EXISTING between the subscribers was dissolved on the 29th March, by mutual consent. I. B. KELLY is charged with, and is alone responsible for the liquidation of the affairs of the late firm.

I. B. & J. J. KELLY
Kenansville, N. C., May 15, 1852 214-2w—37-6t
Weekly Herald copy 6 times.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency David S. Reid, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

Whereas, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

Whereas, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of Secretary of State }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on the file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

And Whereas, the said act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate.

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed

[SEAL.] Done at the city of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 76th year of our independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
Thos. Settle, Jr., Private Secretary.

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective counties.

Jan. 9, 1852—105-to

GUNPOWDER, EXTRA. English Diamond Grain Gunpowder, in 1 lb. canisters; an "A. No. 1" article for sporting or rifle shooting. For sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N.C., MONDAY, MAY 31, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, NC.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Resignation of Judge Berrien.

Judge Berrien has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, to take effect on the 30th inst., and Gov. Cobb has appointed Judge Charlton, of Savannah, to fill Mr. Berrien's unexpired term, which terminates on the 3d of March next, with the present Congress, when Mr. Toombs enters the Senate for six years.

Rather a New Move in South Carolina.

A meeting was held in Charleston on the 16th instant, for the purpose of taking measures for having that State represented in the Whig National Convention. According to general received opinions, a Whig delegation from South Carolina would have rather a slim constituency—in fact, the party might go *en masse*.

☞ The steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax on the 26th instant, with Liverpool dates up to the evening of the 15th.

The French fete of the 10th of May had passed over without any proclamation of the Empire. The fete was purely military, consisting of 60,000 troops, with half a million of citizens and strangers as spectators.

The Prince President Napoleon arrived on the ground, at noon, at the head of a brilliant staff, and reviewed the soldiers. He presented standards to the Colonels, surmounted by the imperial eagle.

Napoleon subsequently addressed the army, saying "that the Roman eagle, adopted by the Emperor Napoleon, was the last striking emblem of the regeneration and grandeur of France. It disappeared with her misfortunes, and ought to return when France had recovered from her defeats and was again mistress of herself, seeming no longer to repudiate her own glory.

"Resume then, soldiers, these eagles, not as a menace against foreigners, but as a symbol of independence, as the souvenir of a heroic epoch, and as a mark to each regiment of nobility, and a pledge to die, if need be, in defence of the emblems so often led by our fathers to victory."

This address was immediately placarded throughout the city.

A motion has been made in the British House of Commons enquiring into the system of education pursued at the Catholic College at Maynooth, Ireland, and an amendment added to consider the bill to repeal the Maynooth College endowment, and all other grants for religious instruction. A resolution to abolish the stamp and advertisement tax upon newspapers has been rejected.

The Crystal Palace, which was purchased for £70,000, is to be immediately re-erected at Sydenham, for an exotic garden.

A HINT FOR THE FUTURE WHIG MINSTRELS.—The only Whig politician whose name will come near rhyming with Scott, is Botts, which, unfortunately, has a letter too much; but it is the only chance, therefore *give him Botts*.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Proceedings of the Council of State—Called Session of the Legislature.

Pursuant to a call of the Governor, the Council of State met in this City on the 18th inst., and a quorum not appearing, the Council adjourned to the 20th, when a quorum was in attendance. Wilson S. Hill, Esq., was chosen President, and Mr. W. H. Jones, Secretary.

We have been permitted to copy, for the information of our readers, the proceedings of the Council in relation to a called session of the Legislature.

The following communication was received from Gov. Reid, and considered:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, May 20, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: The construction placed on the 2d clause of the 1st section of the 3d article of the Constitution of the United States, requires the vote for President and Vice President in 1852 to be according to the Census of 1850. This construction has been generally acquiesced in, and will, I presume, be adopted by all the States. Although I have not been officially informed of the fact, yet it is well understood that North Carolina, according to the late apportionment, will only be entitled to ten Electoral votes in the next election. The act of the General Assembly of this State at the session of 1842–'3 divided the State into 11 Electoral districts. Therefore the act of Assembly provides for the election of eleven Electors, while the State under the late apportionment will only be entitled to ten Electoral votes. The next election for President and Vice President will take place before the regular period appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly. It is provided by law that "the Governor may, with the advice of the Council of State, call a meeting of the General Assembly, if the same shall be absolutely necessary, at a sooner day than the same may be adjourned to or appointed to meet." I submit to your consideration, whether under the circumstances it does not become necessary to convene the General Assembly at an earlier day than is provided by law for its regular meeting, to have further legislation to avoid illegality in the election for President and Vice President. If your body should advise the General Assembly to be convened for the purpose I have mentioned, the question then arises as to the most appropriate time for the meeting. It occurs to me that it should not be called together till after the next August election.

The Constitution provides that "the Senate of this State shall consist of fifty representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off by the General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and afterwards at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one." It is also provided that the apportionment of the members of the House of Commons "shall be made by the General Assembly, at the respective times and periods when the districts for the Senate are herein before directed to be laid off." If the General Assembly should be called together before the regular period, it would of course be *a session*, and the first after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. The language of the Constitution is not the first *regular and biennial session*, but "*at its first session*." It would, therefore, seem that if the Legislature is convened the Constitution requires the Senatorial districts to be laid off and the members of the House of Commons to be apportioned. If it is convened before the next August election it will be composed of members chosen in 1850, who, I presume, were not elected with a view to laying off the Senatorial districts and apportioning the members of the House of Commons. I therefore submit whether a regard for public interest and a respect for public opinion, do not require that the time for convening the General Assembly should be postponed till the first Monday in October next. The Legislature then called together would be fresh from the people, and fully prepared to reflect their will on these subjects and all others.

The next session of the General Assembly will in all probability be one of more than ordinary length. Laying off the Congressional and Senatorial districts, apportioning the members of the House of Commons, and acting upon the Report of the Commissioners appointed to revise the Statutes, added to the ordinary business of legislation, will protract the session. The people might go on and in their primary meetings nominate their candidates for Electors, and the General Assembly, when convened, might pass the necessary act in time for the Presidential election. The Legislature could then proceed to lay off the Senatorial districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons; repeal, for the session, the act fixing the time for the meeting of the General Assembly, and then act upon the Report of the Committees appointed to revise the Statutes, or upon any other business of legislation. In this way it seems to me the expense and inconvenience of an extra session might be avoided.

This communication, you will observe, is predicated upon the fact that the term of the members of the Legislature commences at the regular biennial election in August. Upon this point I think there can be no doubt. It has been said that this construction would operate as an inconvenience, for if the office of Governor were to become vacant after the election in August, then there would be no Speaker of the Senate to succeed him. Even admitting this to be true, it argues nothing; for we all know that an inconvenience experienced from a provision in the Constitution does not authorize us to change its construction. The Constitution provides that members of the Assembly shall be biennially chosen. All seem to admit that they are elected for a term of two years. In 1835 the Constitution was amended, and instead of each county having a Senator and two members of the House of Commons, a different mode of representation was substituted.—Although the amended Constitution was ratified in November, 1835, an ordinance of the Convention postponed its operation till the 1st of January, 1836. The Constitution which went into effect on that day, abolished the Assembly elected under the old Constitution, and consequently the first Assembly chosen under the new Constitution was elected at the summer elections of 1836. The term of the members of that Assembly commenced from the election. If the term commenced at the election then, it must be so now, for the Constitution has not been changed since that time.

I most respectfully ask your advice in relation to convening the General Assembly.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
DAVID S. REID.

TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

WHEREUPON IT WAS ORDERED, that the Council of State do advise the Governor to call a session of the members of the General Assembly to be elected in August next, to meet in the City of Raleigh, *on the first Monday in October next*, as proposed in the preceding communication.

W. S. HILL, *Pres. of Coun.*

No further business coming before the Council that body adjourned.

The Obstructions at the Mouth of the Mississippi.

The New Orleans Chamber of Commerce have memorialized Congress on the importance of removing the existing obstructions to Commerce at the mouth of the Mississippi, and state that some idea may be formed of the immensity of the outward current of trade through it from the average annual quantity and value of the following articles, which are the chief but by no means the whole of the productions of the South and West, which seek their market through this obstructed channel:

		Value.
1,000,000	bales cotton	$35,000,000
60,000	hogsheads tobacco	4,500,000
50,000	hogsheads sugar	2,500,000
100,000	barrels molasses	900,000
600,000	barrels flour	2,400,000
375,000	barels pork	4,500,000
59,000	hogsheads bacon	3,500,000
1,150,000	kegs lard	4,200,000
52,000	barrels beef	264,000
400,000	pigs lead	1,200,000
800,000	sacks corn	800,000
	Making together the sum of	$59,904,000

Add to this a variety of other products, amounting by well authenticated records to $30,000,000, and an aggregate of $90,000,000 will be shown to be the amount of this outward current of trade.

They state also that within the last few weeks, nearly forty ships have been aground on the bar, for various periods, from two days to eight weeks, some of which were compelled to throw portions of their cargo overboard, and others to discharge cargo into lighters, before they could be got through the channel, occasioning heavy expense to the goods, and great straining, injury, and loss of rigging, anchors and cables to the vessels; and say that they cannot estimate the fixed and certain loss from these detentions at less than $500,000, independent of the contingent loss arising from fluctuations and loss of markets, consequent upon the delay of merchandize shipped to meet a certain condition of things abroad, which may be entirely changed by the undue detention of the property in New Orleans.

They further state that the duties of importations on productions brought into the country through this channel within the last year, and collected in the city of New Orleans, was $2,260,790; which added to $700,000 calculated there, but collected in the ports of Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, makes a total of near three millions of dollars of revenue which goes into the coffers of the Federal Government. They do not recommend the undertaking of any gigantic and costly work with a view of permanently deepening the channel over the bar; but the opinion of almost all scientific men, who have given the subject their consideration, authorizes the belief that an annual appropriation of from $100,000 to $150,000 will be sufficient to induce parties owning steam boats to contract to keep the channel open by constantly raking up the mud, so that the current of the river can diffuse and carry it forward into deeper water; and they believe that such parties would be willing to make this compensation contingent upon the successful result of their work.

In conclusion they state, that relying upon the liberality which Congress has always displayed in matters concerning national interests, much less important than those referred to in their memorial, they respectfully request that such appropriations as the case require may be forthwith made, and that authority be vested in Collector and Naval Officer of the port of New Orleans to make all needful contracts in the premises.

DOG SELLING EXTRAORDINARY.—Two ladies, friends of a near relative of my own, from whom I received an account of the circumstance, were walking in Regent Street, and were accosted by a man who requested them to buy a beautiful little dog, covered with long, white hair, which he carried in his arms. Such things are not uncommon in that part of London, and the ladies passed on without heeding him. He followed, and repeated his entreaties, stating, that as it was the last he had to sell, they should have it at a reasonable price. They looked at the animal; it was really an exquisite little creature, and they were at last persuaded. The man took it home for them, received his money, and left the dog in the arms of one of the ladies. A short time elapsed, and the dog, which had been very quiet, in spite of a restless bright eye, began to shew symptoms of uneasiness, and as he ran about the room, exhibited some unusual movements, which rather surprised the fair purchasers. At last, to their great dismay, the new dog ran squeaking up one of the window curtains, so that when the gentleman returned home a few minutes after, he found the ladies in consternation, and right glad to have his assistance. He vigorously seized the animal, took out his pen knife, cut off its covering, and displayed *a large rat* to their astonished eyes, and of course to its own destruction.—*Mrs. Lee's Anecdotes of Animals.*

THE MORMON WIFE SYSTEM.—We take the following from a letter to the St. Louis Intelligencer from "Salt Lake City," said to be from a reliable source:

In relation to the wife system, I will begin with Brigham. He, as I have before stated, has about fifty—among them two sisters. Heber C. Kemble and Wm. Richards also have harems, of women from ten to thirty. In fact, all the leading men in the Mormon Church have from two to ten. There are several instances here where men have married widows, who have daughters, and now have the mother and daughter both as wives. Heber C. Kemble has the mother and daughter; A. M. Tarpin has a mother and daughter; C. E. Bolton, has mother and daughter; also John Taylor. In fact, all the head men have more or less—it is more unusual to see a family with but one wife, than to see one with from two to ten. Yet their preachers, over the country, deny it in the most positive terms. To look at Mormonism as it is in this valley, one would think that if there was any system in the world that has been gotten up and propagated by the devil, it is of the people called Latter Day Saints.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The N. Y. Herald says it learns from practical and reliable sources—through the medium of some of the officers of the Dutch frigate. Prince of Orange, now lying off Castle Garden—that we shall have a tough job in getting the Japanese to consent to a commercial intercourse with us; and so far from obtaining a peaceable negotiation and treaty the Emperor of Japan is making preparations to give us a warm greeting—that he has strongly fortified every part of his coast, and that he has a nation of well equipped soldiers ready to pounce down upon us. They agree in thinking that our force is utterly inadequate to the task of making an entry into the city of Jeddo.

Highly Interesting Correspondence—[illegible] of the Democratic Candidates for the Presidency for the Compromise.

The Hon. Robert G. Scott, of Richmond, Va., the Democratic Elector for President in that district, a few days ago, addressed a letter to all the Democratic candidates spoken of for the Presidency, asking their opinion on the compromise measures, particularly the fugitive slave law. Several answers have been returned, the substance of which is thus furnished in the New York Herald.

Gen. Houston replied, under date of the 21st inst., that he voted for all the measures embraced in the Compromise bill, severally, and he has since seen no cause to change his views. He declares that he would not hesitate to veto any bill impairing the law for the protection of the constitutional rights which guarantees to the people of the South the possession and enjoyment of their slave property.

Gen. Cass writes, under date of the 24th inst., declaring his acquiescence in all the Compromise measures. He expresses the opinion that it would be the duty of a President to veto any bill that weakened or impaired the fulfilment of the constitutional obligation to deliver up fugitive slaves, as enforced by the Fugitive Slave law. He declares the sacrifice of individual opinion, in opposition to any of the Compromise measures, to be a duty every good citizen owes his country and the preservation of the Union.

Judge Douglas also writes under the same date.—He adverts to his past public career, as showing his opinions as to the compromise measures, and says his views have undergone no change. He does not hesitate to state expressly, that it is the duty of every true American to oppose the repeal or modification of the fugitive slave law, that would impair the fulfilment of the constitutional obligation on that subject. Yet he would not yield the patronage of the government to influence the Legislature on that or any other subject.

Col. W. R. King, of Alabama, writes that he acquiesces in the compromise. He regards the fugitive slave law, not in the light of ordinary legislation, but that it is to carry out a constitutional guarantee, and the President ought to negative any act the effect of which would be to impair or weaken its efficiency.

Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, has replied that he acquiesces in all the Compromise measures; but that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, having long since expressed a preference for a distinguished statesman, (Gen. Cass.) He considers it the duty of the President to veto any measures which in any way would impair the efficiency of the fugitive slave law.

Gen. Rusk has replied, by taking the same decided stand with the foregoing, but disclaims any aspirations for the Presidency. He avows his preference for General Houston over all others.

Several other replies have been written.

Central Africa.

After passing Tura, says Bayard Taylor in his last letter from the White Nile, a mountain range, some distance from the river, appeared on the right bank.—The peaks were broken and conical in form, and their pale violet hue showed with fine effect behind the dark line of the gum forests. With every hour of our progress, the vegetation grew more rank and luxuriant. On the eastern bank the gum gave place to the flowering mimosa, which rose in a dense rampart from the water's edge and filled the air with the fragrance of its blossoms. Myriads of wild geese, ducks, cranes, storks, herons and ibise sat on the narrow beaches of sand or circled in the air with hoarse clang and croaking. Among them I saw more than one specimen of that rare and curious water-bird, whose large, horny bill curves upward instead of downward, so that it appears to have been put on the wrong way. As he eats nothing but small fish, which he swallows with his head under water, this is not such a great inconvenience as one would suppose. The bars which occasionally made out into the current served as a resting-place for crocodiles, which now begin to appear in companies of ten or fifteen, and the forests were filled with legions of apes, which leaped chattering down from the branches to look at us. A whole family of them sat down on the bank for some time, watching us, and when we frightened them away by our shouts, it was amusing to see a mother pick up her infant ape, and scamper off with it under her arm. The wild fowl were astonishingly tame, and many of them so fat that they seemed scarcely able to fly. Here and there, along the shore, large broods of the young were making their first essays in swimming. The boatmen took great delight in menacing the old birds with pieces of wood, in order to make them dive under water.—There was some superb white cranes, with a rosy tinge along the edges of their wings, and I saw two or more of the crested king-herons.

After passing the island of Tshebeshi, the river, which still retains its great breadth, is bordered by a swampy growth of reeds. It is filled with numerous low islands, covered with trees, mostly dead, and with waste, white branches which have drifted down during the inundation. In the forests along the shore many trees have also been killed by the high water of last summer. There are no inhabitants on this part of the river, but all is wild, and lonely, and magnificent. I have seen no sail since leaving Khartoum, and, as the sun to night threw his last red rays on the mighty flood, I felt for the first time that I was alone, far in the savage heart of Africa. We dashed along at a most exciting rate of speed, brushing the reeds of the low islands, or dipping into the gloom of the shadows thrown by the unpruned forests. The innumerable swarms of wild birds filled the air with their noise, as they flew to their coverts or ranged themselves in compact files on the sand. Above all their din, I heard at intervals, from the unseen thickets inland, the prolonged, snarling roar of some wild beast. It was too deep-toned and powerful for a leopard, and we all decided that it was a lion. As I was watching the snowy cranes and silvery herons that alighted on the boughs within pistol-shot, my men pointed out a huge hippopotamus, standing in the reeds, but a short distance from the vessel. He was between five and six feet high, but his head, body and legs were of enormous bulk. He looked at us, opened his great jaws, gave his swine-like head a toss in the air, and plunged hastily into the water. At the same instant an immense crocodile (perhaps 20 feet in length) left his basking-place on the sand and took refuge in the river. Soon afterward two hippopotami rose in the centre of the stream, and, after snorting the water from their nostrils, entertained us with a peculiar grunting sound, like the lowest rumbling note of a double bass. The consort was continued by others, and I still hear them from time to time. This is Central Africa, as I dreamed it—a grand though savage picture, full of life and with a barbaric splendor even in the forms of Nature.

It is 9 o'clock, and we have passed the Island Hassaniyeh. The fires of the Shillooks are burning brightly on the western bank. The wind blows more briskly than ever, and to morrow, alas! will bring me to the point beyond which I dare not go.

The National Intelligencer is publishing a series of letters, from a citizen of Washington, who is traveling in the Old World. In his last letter he thus compares the women with those of his own country:

In my rambles about the village of Baalbek, I was struck with the beauty of the children, and the extreme youthfulness of some of the Arab mothers. I saw several young females, not more than twelve or fourteen years of age, with babies in their arms, evidently their own; and I was told that this is quite common throughout Syria. Many of the women are very beautiful—much more so, I think, than either the Circassian or the Turkish women. It was quite enchanting to see their fine complexions, dark eyebrows, and flashing eyes; and for regularity and delicacy of features, I have seldom seen them equalled except in other parts of Syria. In Nazareth, I saw some of the best formed and most beautiful women I had ever seen in any country; I believe it is noted as much for the beauty of its female population among tourists as for its historical interest, but at no place did I see what I really thought approached the perfection of beauty in so high a degree as in Bethlehem. The women of Bethlehem are absolutely bewitching. I never saw such perfect profiles, such eyes and eyebrows, and such delicate little hands and feet. Not that I mean to say that they are at all to be compared in all the higher attributes of beauty to our own fair country-women, for that would be sacrilege. There is nothing in the East, or in Europe either, or anywhere else that I have ever visited, to compare with the ladies of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Talk of Parisian beauties! Lively and vivacious they are, to be sure; but not dignified, not queenly, not gentle and modest.—Talk of English beauties! Grand enough, fair, but not graceful, and stiff as buckram. Italian beauties; dark, dull and greasy. German, fat and florid; Turkish, tallowy and buttery; all well enough in their way; but, Mashalla! it won't do to mention them in the same breath with American beauties.

The first French Methodist Church in the United States, it is said, is to be built in the city of Detroit the coming fall.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Letter from Robert G. Scott, Esq.

RICHMOND, MAY 17, 1852.

SIR:—A short fortnight will hardly elapse, before the Convention of the Democratic party, from every State in our Union, will assemble at Baltimore to nominate two of our most worthy and distinguished statesmen, to be voted for as President and Vice President of the nation. Your name has been associated with the proposed nomination, and will be most probably presented to the Convention, as it already has been to the country, for its favor and support. Marked, as has been your past political life, by a fearless frankness and devotion to the great principles of the Democratic party, I take leave to inquire of you, should you be nominated by the Convention and elected to the Presidency, by the people, in your administration of the Government, will you sustain, and by any means within your power, enforce and have executed, in all their parts, the various acts of Congress, constituting what is known as the Compromise, and especially the enactments of that law relating to the re-capture by their owners of fugitive slaves? And again, whether, should you be elected President of the United States, you would discountenance, by every proper means, all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of that law, whereby those provisions might be made less effectual for securing to the people of the South their constitutional rights in the possession and enjoyment of their slave property? And should unfortunately a bill be passed by Congress, modifying or changing the law referred to, so as to impair its present valuable enactments, would you, as President of the Republic, veto any such bill? It is due to inform you, that a reply to this communication is desired before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention, and, when received, is intended for publication, and that a copy of this will be sent to every other gentleman whose name has been mentioned in connection with the nomination.

I am, very respecfully, yours, &c.,
ROBERT G. SCOTT.

Letter from William R. King, Esq.

SENATE CHAMBER, MAY 20, 1852.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and hasten to reply. I have little expectation that my name will, as you suppose, be presented to the Baltimore Convention for the high office to which you refer. But as I have no wish to withhold my opinions upon any question of a public character, I comply, without hesitation, with your request.

As respects the series of measures of the last Congress, commonly known as the Compromise, most of them are beyond the reach of legislation; and although I considered some of them as most unjust to the South, I was probably the first individual in the slave-holding States, who publicly took ground in favor of acquiescence, and I am gratified to find, that such is now the determination of all the Southern States. The fugitive slave law was enacted to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, and, therefore, does not stand on the footing of ordinary legislation; and, should it so happen, that I should be placed in the presidential office, I should feel myself bound, by every obligation of duty, to negative any act for its repeal or so to modify or change it as would destroy its efficiency.

With highest respect,
I am your obedient servant,
WILLIAM R. KING.

TO ROBERT G. SCOTT, ESQ.

Letter from R. F. Stockton, Esq.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, MAY 20, 1852.
ROBERT G. SCOTT, ESQ.,

Sir:—I have this morning received your letter post marked Richmond, 19th May, 1852. I thank you for the compliment of considering my opinions of any importance. I have no hesitation in replying to each and all of your interrogatories affirmatively.

My views in relation to those questions will fully appear from my letter to the Hon. Daniel Webster, of the 25th of March, 1850, and also from my speech of the 4th of July, at Elizabethtown, N. J., of the same year, copies of which are herewith enclosed.

This answer to your inquiries is given, however, in no expectation of the event anticipated by you. I am not a candidate for the Presidency. I will not be such by my own seeking. I hope the Democratic party may cordially unite on one of those distinguished statesmen whose names will probably be submitted to the Democratic National Convention.

Your obedient servant, R. F. STOCKTON.

Letter from Sam. Houston, Esq.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY,
20th May, 1852.

Sir—Your letter of the 17th (post-marked 19th instant) reached me this morning, in which you address to me several enquiries. I feel no hesitancy in saying what my opinions are on the various points presented.

My course on the subject of the bills which constitute the Compromise prior to and at the time they became laws, would seem to supercede the necessity of any further answer, than to say *I voted for each and every separate measure!*

When I voted for these measures, I regarded them, and still regard them, as a final adjustment of all the questions which they embrace. I further regard them as constitutional, and deserving the strictest adherence to the principles which they contain. Such were my views and opinions, when acting under the obligations of official duty, enforced by an oath. I have seen no reason to change them, but desire to see them executed, as a whole, and maintained in their full and entire extent, whether I occupy a private or an official station.

After having, as I believe, answered your two first interrogatories, it only remains for me to say, if I should be placed in a position, by the will of the American people, where it would be rendered necessary for me to act, in the contingency presented, I would not hesitate to "veto any bill" impairing the law for the protection of "the constitutional rights," which guarantees to the people of the South "the possession and enjoyment of their slave property."

You are at liberty to use this letter as you may deem proper, for, in this matter, as well as all others, which concern the national weal, I hold no concealed opinions.

I am, truly, your obedient servant,
SAM. HOUSTON.

ROBT. G. SCOTT, ESQ.

Letter from Lewis Cass, Esq.

WASHINGTON, MAY 25, 1852.

Sir—I received your letter of the 17th instant, on Friday last, and shall proceed to answer it frankly and explicitly.

I consider the series of legislative measures, known as the Compromise, including the fugitive slave law, as the final adjustment of a dangerous agitation, which threatened the stability of the Union; and this view, which I presented to the Senate on the 21st of December last, in some remarks upon the subject, has been fortified by subsequent events; and hereafter, whether in a public or a private station, I shall advocate their integrity and their observance. And should the favor of my fellow-citizens call me to the Presidency, I shall use all the constitutional and legal means within my power to cause those laws, as well as all others, to be enforced fully, fairly, and without exception. And so far as it might be proper, I should discountenance all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of the law for the re-capture of fugitive slaves, whereby those provisions might be rendered less efficient in carrying into effect the constitutional obligation upon that subject.

I believe that the repeal or an essential modification of this law, impairing its efficacy, would do more to alienate the South from the North, than any event, than all the events, indeed, which have led to those sectional differences that have marked the progress of our history, and which have happily yielded to a spirit of concession and conciliation. Such a measure would destroy all confidence, both in the good faith of the North and in the value, everywhere, of the constitutional guarantees, and, in my opinion, would lead inevitably to a dissolution of the Union. So believing, I believe it is the duty of every true American to hold on to this Compromise, in all its parts, as he would hold on to those blessed institutions which have made us the freest, the happiest, and the most prosperous nation that the sun of heaven ever shone upon.

And, besides, it is obvious to the most superficial observer, that a spirit has gone forth, in some of the States of the Union, which, were it not checked by a sound public opinion, might produce the most dangerous consequences. The right of property is called in question, and the [illegible] political opinions are [illegible] and disavowed, and doctrines are inculcated, utterly incompatible with the existence of the Union itself, or with peace among its members, should God in his wrath separate them into independent communities. It becomes every one who loves his country, and who desires that its future should be glorious and not disastrous, to discountenance these efforts, and to maintain, in their integrity, the true principles of the Constitution. A firm determination to do this, and not to yield to this dangerous spirit, would soon render it harmless; for I am perfectly convinced that the great body of our fellow-citizens in the non-slaveholding States consider the rights of our Southern brethren as sacred and inviolable as their own.

With respect to withholding the Executive approval from a bill modifying or changing this law, "so as to impair its valuable enactments," I have to remark, that there are various constitutional guarantees of the highest importance to the people of the United States, and without which this government would never have been established, which depend for their efficacy upon Congressional legislation, while, without it, they are mere barren declarations. Among these, is the right of trial by jury, and the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus—both of which would be dead stipulations, if not brought into life by legislative action, and by the powers it confers upon the judiciary. And among them, also, is the obligation to surrender fugitives from labor, which furnished a strong inducement to many of the States to adopt the Constitution, and without which, and a firm belief in its faithful execution, they would not have joined the new Confederation. It was certainly the constitutional duty of Congress to pass efficient laws upon these subjects, and, having passed them, it is equally their duty not to repeal nor so modify any of them, as to leave the constitutional obligations wholly unexecuted, or so executed as to fulfil neither the dictates of duty, nor of good faith, nor the just expectations of that large portion of the American people, much of whose property depends for its value upon the faithful observance of one of these guarantees.

From circumstances arising, subsequent to the passage of the original law for the re-capture of fugitive slaves, that law became, in effect, inoperative, leaving a stipulation of the Constitution, vitally important to one-half of the States of the Union, almost as useless as if it had had no place in that great charter of the government.

A short extract from some observations made in the Senate on the 13th of March, 1850, urging the necessity of the immediate passage of a more efficient fugitive slave law, will show, that the opinions here advanced were then avowed and urged by me as the motives for legislative action:

"My own opinion is, that we should take up the "bill for the re-capture of fugitive slaves, reported "by the Judiciary Committee.

"I am disposed to suspend all our discussions, and "to lay aside all other business, with a view to act "upon that bill, without unnecessary delay, and to "pass it, in such form as may be acceptable to a "majority of this body. That is the point upon "which the South feels most acutely, and in regard "to which it has the most serious cause of complaint. "I have heard but one man in this body deny the "existence of this evil, or the justice and necessity "of providing an adequate remedy. * * * *

"I, for one, am willing to take up the subject, and "provide the necessary means for carrying the pro"vision of the Constitution into full effect. Such a "procedure would have the very best effect upon "the South at this time. It would be a pledge of "our sincerity, and of our desire to do justice to that "great section of our common country."

A conviction of the injustice of this state of things, and of the justice of the demand for an efficient modification of the law, led to the provisions now engrafted upon the original statute, and which together provide adequate means for carrying into effect the constitutional obligation. It is my opinion that laws of this nature present peculiarly grave considerations, and that their efficacy cannot be impaired without the neglect of undeniable constitutional duties. Essential to the fulfilment of fundamental guarantees, they in effect constitute a portion of them, and so far partake of a constitutional character as to be guarded against repeal, or any modification, by which the faithful execution of these important stipulations might be impeded or prevented.

And in conformity with these sentiments, I have voted to lay upon the table, or, in other words, not to consider, the petitions presented at the present session, asking for changes in the fugitive slave law. I have determined, for one, not to touch the law, and to prevent, if possible, the renewal of the agitation.

Applying the principles here advanced to the law in question, and especially having reference to the condition of the country and to the crisis through which it has passed, I have no hesitation in saying, that whoever is President, it would be his duty to withhold his approval from any bill, so modifying or changing that law, "as to impair its present valuable enactments," which give to it the necessary efficiency. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

ROBT. G. SCOTT, Esq., Richmond, Va.

Letter from James Buchanan, Esq.

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, PA., MAY 24, 1852.
ROBT. G. SCOTT, Esq.:

Sir: I have received your communication of the 17th instant, asking me whether, in case of my nomination and election to the Presidency, I would, in the administration of the government, sustain and enforce "the various acts of Congress, constituting what is known as the Compromise, and especially the enactments of that law, relating to the recapture by their owners, of fugitive slaves?"

And, also, whether I "would discountenance, by every proper means, all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of that law, whereby these provisions might be made less effectual, for securing to the people of the South their constitutional rights in the possession and enjoyment of their slave property?"

And, again, whether, "should unfortunately a bill be passed by Congress, modifying or changing the law referred to, so as to impair its present valuable enactments, would I, (you) as President of the Republic, veto any such bill?"

These three several questions, I answer, without the slightest hesitation, in the affirmative. In thus answering (to repeat the language of my Richmond letter of February last,) "I purposely refrain from discussing the original merits of the compromise, because I consider it, to employ the expressive language of the day, as a "finality," a fixed fact, a most important enactment of law, the agitation or disturbance of which could do no possible good, but might produce much positive evil. Our noble vessel of State, freighted with the hopes of mankind, both for the present and future generations, has passed thro' the most dangerous breakers which she has ever encountered, and has triumphantly ridden out the storm. Both those who supported the measures of the compromise as just and necessary, and those who, regarding them in a different light, yet acquiesce in them for the sake of the Union, have arrived at the same conclusion—that it must and shall be executed. They have thus, for every practical purpose, adopted the same platform, and have resolved to sustain it against the common enemy. Why then should they wrangle and divide and waste their energies, not respecting the main question, which has already been definitely settled, but in regard to the process which has brought them, though from different directions, to the same conclusion? Above all, why should the strength of the Democratic party of the country be impaired and its ascendency jeoparded for any such cause? We who believe that the triumph of Democratic principles is essential not only to the prosperity of the Union, but even to the preservation of the Constitution, ought reciprocally to forget, and, if need be, to forgive, the past, and cordially unite with our political brethren in sustaining for the future the good old cause of Democracy. It must be a source of deep and lasting pleasure to every patriotic heart that our beloved country has so happily passed through the late trying and dangerous crisis. The volcano has been extinguished, I trust, forever; and the man who would apply a firebrand at the present moment to the combustible materials, which still remain, may produce an eruption to overwhelm both the Constitution and the Union."

In my opinion, the contingency, to which you refer, is remote and highly improbable, that Congress will ever pass a bill, "modifying or changing the Fugitive Slave Law, so as to impair its present valuable enactments." This law consummated the bond of peace between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States, at the late critical period of our history. Had it not passed, the remaining measures of adjustment, however wise in themselves, [illegible] promise between these two classes of States. It is the single measure of the whole series in which the slave-holding States with the exception of Texas, have any peculiar interest. It is the only compensation, which they have received for the great sacrifices which many, perhaps a majority, of their citizens, believe they have suffered. Besides, nearly all the other measures of the compromise, certainly the most important of them, are, in their very nature, final, and cannot be repealed by Congress. Under these circumstances, it would not only be unjust, but in bad faith, to deprive these States of the benefits secured to them by the Fugitive Slave Law, —especially when a law of this character is not only authorized, but absolutely required by the express mandate of the Constitution.

In what estimation would the civilised world hold the conduct of one of the parties to a solemn treaty of peace between independent nations, who, whilst himself in the enjoyment of all the benefits stipulated in his favor, and in which he knows he can never be disturbed, should then turn round, and merely because he possesses the power, deprive the other party of the only equivalent he had received under this very Treaty?

But I forbear to pursue this subject. In my opinion, the harmony of the States, and the prosperity, it may be the preservation of the Union, depend upon the maintenance and faithful execution of all the compromise measures. It is now too late in the day to go behind the record and discuss their original merits. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

A young Dutchman, named Charles Van der Choux, twenty-nine years of age, having in the space of ten years dissipated a large fortune left him by his father, and being now absolutely without a thaler, has resorted to the following original method of replenishing his impoverished treasury. He puts himself up in a lottery. One hundred thousand tickets, at ten francs each, amount to a million in round numbers. The prospectus accompanying each ticket acquaints the public with the details of the operation:

"Up in a lottery, a young man, twenty-eight years and a half of age, four feet eight inches high, of agreeable face—which has, by the way, already pleased on several occasions. The winning ticket will be evidently a man or a woman. If it is a man, the *million* produced by the sale will be divided between him and M. Van der Choux. He will therefore realize a clear gain of 499,990 francs. If it is a woman, she will have her choice between the person of M. Van der Choux and 500,000 francs. Whoever she may be, with as many years as hairs, M. Van der Choux engages to marry her, unless she prefers 500,000 francs. In one or the other hypothesis, her profit is evident.—Secure your tickets early."

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.—A woman went into an apothecary's shop the other day with two prescriptions—one for her husband, and the other for her cow. She inquired the price of them, and the apothecary replied that it was so much for the man, and so much for the beast. The woman, finding she had not enough money, reflected a moment and said, "Give me, at all events, the cow's; I can send for my husband's to morrow."

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

May 27—Dutch barque Urania, Klein, from Newport, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for W. & M. R. R. Co.

Br. schr. Diadem, Warey, from Cardiff, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for W. & M. R. R. Co.

schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, from N. York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Br. brig Telegraph, ——, from Cardiff, to DeRosset & Brown; with iron for W. & M. R. R. Co.

May 28—U. S. Mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston, with 93 passengers.

Brig Coral, Gibson, for Bath, Me., with 125,000 ft. lumber and timber, by P. K. Dickinson & Co.

May 28—Schr. Fanny Mitchell, Parker, from Grenada, via St. Thomas, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

schr. James G. King, Wainwright, from Charleston, to Chadbourn & Hooper.

Banks' boat Alfred Ellis, Daniel, from White Hall, to Miles Costin; with spirits turpentine and rosin.

brig Ellen Hayden, Smith, from Cardenas, to J. Hathaway & Son; with molasses. The E. H. reports the following vessels left at Cardenas:—Barque Corinthian, Randall, for New York in ten days; brig Lydia Storen, Pinkham, for Portland in five days; brig Rush, Leach, for Boston in five days; barque Alnah, York, for New York in four days; schr. B. Lindsey, Knight, for do. do.; schr. Willom, Lewis, for Philadelphia in four days; schr. J. A. Hobart, Gove, for do. in two days; schr. R. B. Lawton, Gardner, for Savannah in two days; schr. Cardiff, Melvile, loading for Boston; schr. Gen. Boyd, Gilpatrick, do. do.; schr. Sarah Chase, Osgood, loading for New York; schr. Martha Anna, Messer, for Newport in two days.

29—U. S. mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, fm Charleston, with 76 passengers.

May 29—steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

steamer Brothers, Banks, from Elizabeth, to J. Banks & Brother.

30—U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

Br. brig Wind, Howlin, from Newport, Wales, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for W. & M. R. R.

brig Joann, Tyler, from St. Pierre, Martinique, in ballast, to J. Hathaway & Son.

Oldenburg Barque George, Thole, from New York, in ballast, to Wessel & Eilers.

schr. Mary Howard, Marshall, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

31.—U. S. Mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston; with 52 passengers.

CLEARED.

May 28—U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 40 passengers.

schr. Memento, Terry, for N. Y., by J. H. Flanner.

schr. Fidelia, Garwood, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss.

Br. schr. Enterprise, Evans, for Liverpool, by Adams, Bro. & Co.

schr. Volant, Watts, for New River, by M. Costin.

May 28—Br. brig Mountain Lass, Thompson, for Bristol, Eng., by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

29—brig Dr. Rogers, Glover, for Cayenne, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

schr. Francis Newton, Harriman, for Cuba, by Miles Costin; with lumber and shingles.

U. S. mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston, with 36 passengers.

May 29—schr. Ann Elizabeth, Edwards, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co; with rosin, spirits turpentine, lumber, &c.

30—U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 20 passengers.

31.—U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston; with 34 passengers.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 27.—Bacon, 12½ a 13½c; Cotton 8 a 8½c; do. Yarns, 15 cts.; bro. Sheetings 6 a 6½; Osnaburgs 9½ a 10 cts.; Feathers, — a 35 cts.; Flour 4 75 a $5 25; Corn, 85 a 95 cts.; Wheat, 85 a 90 cts.; Oats 50 a 60 cts.; Peas, 80 a 85; Rye 90 cts. per bushel; Hides, dry 8 a 9½, do. green 4c. per lb.; Molasses, Cuba 24 a 26 cts. per gallon; Salt, sack, $1 50 a $1 60; allum, bushel, 40 cents.

BACON.—The quantity on the market is incrsasing, but very little change in prices. Cotton continues to advance, and sold yesterday at highest marks. No change in flour.

Fayetteville Observer.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Naval Stores—We note sales of 1500 bbls. Wilmington and North County Turpentine at $3 25 a $3 50 per 280 lb.; 1200 Tar, $2, part in order, and part allowance to fill; 900 North County Common Rosin, $1 25, and 1100 Wilmington, 1 37½ a $1 40, delivered; 550 White, $2 12½ a $4 50 per 280 lb.; and 600 Spirits Turpentine, 41½ cash. Yesterday the market was much firmer, 42 being refused for whole parcels; at retail, sales were made at 43 cash. Rice—Is less active, but the market is firm, with sales of 350 tcs. in lots at $4 a $4 25 for fair to prime.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—Cotton—The market has been most active throughout the week, with sales of 112,000 bales, of which exporters took 18,700, and speculators 41,700 bales. The quotations are: New Orleans fair 6¼d., middling 5½d.; Upland fair 5½d., middling 5d. The market closed with stiffer prices, and an advance of ⅛d. during the week. Hollingshead's circular says the market is well supplied with American Cotton, and that holders are firm, but meet the demand freely.

Breadstuffs in every department are dull, with sales of Western Canal Flour at 20s., and Ohio at 21s. Corn—Sales of yellow at 29s 6d, and of white at 28s 6d.

Money is abundant. Consols closed at 99⅞ for money and account. American stocks were in good demand, at fair prices.

HAVRE, May 13.—Cotton—The sales of cotton for the week ending on the 12th exceeded 19,000 bales, and the imports during the same time were 26,000 bales. The stock on hand was 90,000 bales. The market closed more quiet.

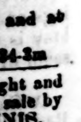
Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town on Monday, the 7th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send delegates and returns.

H. P. RUSSELL, Grand Sec'y.

Wilmington, May 4, 1852. 35-5t

J. FONVIELLE, CABINET MAKER.



RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington that he has opened a shop on Second street, (next block below the Carolina Hotel,) and is prepared to manufacture, to order, Mahogany or other Furniture, in a superior manner. He will give his attention to the repairs of old Furniture, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Mr. F. will also make COFFINS of various kinds, and at short notice.

April 28th, 1852. 189-3t—34-3m

SUGAR AND COFFEE.—5 hhds. best P. R., bright and good; 30 bags Rio Coffee. Just received and for sale by
May 28 M. McINNIS.

BACON, BACON.—5 hhds. Shoulders and 3 hhds. Sides, to arrive from Baltimore. For sale by
May 28 M. McINNIS.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—[illegible] boxes good Lemons; 40 boxes good Oranges; [illegible] Cocoa Nuts; [illegible] boxes [illegible]